

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 82.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1898.

TWO CENTS

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Day, Davis and Reid Reached Washington.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

Instructions Discussed but Not Made Public—Officials Said Not to Be Alarmed Over Newspaper Reports From the Philippines—Faith in Otis' Ability.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A long meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday, there being one session then a recess and then another session. The situation at Manila was discussed at some length, but the principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the letter of instructions to be given to the commission which will meet in Paris to formulate a treaty of peace with Spain. Several of the members of the cabinet who were taking their vacations were recalled by the president to attend yesterday's meeting. Secretary Alger was not present.

The letter of instructions will not be made public, but it is understood that it is comprehensive in character and, in addition to making plain the general policy of the government on all important points, it covers all of the details that can now be foreseen and provided for. It is believed, however, that many questions are likely to arise during the deliberations of the joint conference upon which the American members will require specific cable instructions from the president.

As the members will sail from New York Saturday on the Campania they must leave Washington Friday. It is believed that the president has not finally and definitely concluded upon a line of policy respecting the Philippines—whether they shall be retained or relinquished.

The element in the cabinet is said to be disposed to postpone the final decision on the future of the Philippines, arguing that the matter might safely be left to the discretion of the peace commissioners, and pointing out that important developments, changing the whole aspect of the question, could fairly be expected before the joint commission had taken up the subject for consideration.

In spite of all the disquieting reports that have come of late from newspaper sources indicating the existence of critically strained relations between the insurgents and the American forces of occupation, it is a fact that for three days no word came to either state, navy or war department from Manila until yesterday. That was a message from Admiral Dewey asking authority from the departmental officers to purchase some fresh beef, which would afford him a supply for three months. The admiral made no mention of any disturbance.

Some war department officials believe General Otis has peculiar fitness for dealing with the problem.

General Otis has been given plenary powers to compel the insurgents to respect a suspension of hostilities.

Some of the members of the cabinet again saw President McKinley at the White House last night. Secretary Day was also there.

Last night Senator Davis was at the White House, where he dined with the president. Commissioner Whitelaw Reid of New York also reached the city last night, coming by a very late train, and stopped at the Shoreham. Senator Frye is expected to arrive tonight.

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Troops May Stay at Camp Meade Until Frosts in Cuba—Red Cross Hospital Patients.

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First division, General S. M. B. Young commanding—First brigade, since the resignation of General J. W. Plume without a commander, First Maryland, Seventh Ohio and Tenth Ohio; Second brigade, Colonel Glenn commanding, Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York and Fourteenth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, General J. P. S. Gobin commanding, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Fifteenth Minnesota and Eighth Pennsylvania.

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38 patients, all suffering with typhoid fever.

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Revenue Cutter Bear Returns From Her Perilous Voyage—Three of the Fleet Lost.

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Besides the loss of the Orca and Freeman last fall the schooner Rosario was the only other vessel that was crushed in the ice. The other vessels, the Newport, Jeannette, Fearless and Belvidere, are all out. The Wanderer, which went into Herschel island last fall, is known to be safe.

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United States Refused to Accept Her Declaration of Responsibility.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—The United States, it is announced, has replied to the recent note of the Turkish note, declining to accept Turkey's repudiation of the responsibility for American losses during the Armenian troubles.

SOME CUBANS GRUMBLE

Suspicious of Porter's Visit to Havana.

COMING MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Putting the Two Together They Are Reported to think the United States Is Getting Ready For Guardianship—Election of a Cuban President Soon.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—The presence of Robert P. Porter, who is in Havana on a special commission from the United States government to study the financial and economic aspects of the situation, is regarded with suspicion by the party of free Cuba, as indicating the establishment of an American policy of guardianship.

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But his efforts and inquiries, taken together with the announcement that American troops will be sent later to occupy the islands—which had hitherto been doubted by many—have had the effect of provoking protests from the more rabid Cubans, who are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against "encroachment upon our rights as citizens of the free and independent republic of Cuba by the establishment of an American protectorate."

La Lucha said editorially in part yesterday:

"It is easy to foresee a clash between the two tendencies, the two forces on the political horizon of Cuba—the sentimental independent party and the party of practical annexationists. On one hand stands the Cuban sentiment which has struggled for freedom for three years; on the other is arrayed every material interest in the island, which looks first and foremost for the greatest and strongest guarantee, not only that order would be preserved, but that there will be a future development and increase in those very interests."

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Already our presidential nomination tickets are in the field. On the first are the names of Bartolome Maso for president and Mendez Capote for vice president; on the second the names of Mendez Capote for the first place and Jose Miguel Gomez for the second; on the third are Jose Miguel Gomez and Pedro Betancourt; and on the fourth Calixto Garcia and Jose Miguel Gomez.

At the camp of Jose Miguel Gomez a newspaper called La Nacion has been published for some time. It is described as a strong advocate of "peace and harmony" and carries with it the moral endorsement of General Maximo Gomez, who is known to favor the early disbanding of the Cuban troops and a return to the arts of peace.

General Gomez was still encamped, as far as known here at this writing, on the Narcisca estate at Yaguajay, Santa Clara province.

MANY CHAIRMEN MET.

Some of Pennsylvania Republican Officials Consulted at Philadelphia. Charge Denied by Elkin.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—In pursuance of a call issued by Hon. J. P. Elkin, chairman of the Republican state committee, a largely attended meeting of the chairmen of the Republican county committees of the state was held at the Hotel Walton yesterday afternoon, 58 of the 67 chairmen answering to the rollcall. Letters were received from the remaining chairmen expressing their regret at being unable to attend.

The chairman in his opening remarks said that it had been decided to send flags to be raised in different counties to mark the opening of the campaign and to be used as the party emblem.

Mr. Elkin denied the charge that the organization was now involved in an effort to defeat one of the recent candidates for governor before the state convention, Hon. C. W. Stone, in his efforts to secure the congressional election in his district.

Galusha A. Grow made a speech and dwelt largely upon the national issues. He further called attention to the fact that the Republican party had reduced the back debt from \$40,000,000 to less than \$1,250,000 at the present time.

Others also spoke. Hon. A. C. Robertson of Pittsburg, chairman of the Republican county committee of Allegheny county, among

other things, said he had been a member of several sessions of the legislature, all of which were worse than the last session, about which so much criticism had been made.

SOME OFFICERS DISAPPROVE.

The Proposed Investigation Commission Not Judicial and Could Not Compel Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Two of the gentlemen selected by the president to be members of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war have practically accepted, Colonel Sexton and Dr. Gilman. The latter arrived in the city last night. Favorable responses are looked for from General Dodge and Dr. Keen, thus likely insuring four members of the body.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The difficulty which is being experienced in the construction of the proposed commission for the investigation of the conduct of the staff branches of the army during the war with Spain has excited some discussion in military circles as to the possibility of the practical failure of an investigation by a commission. It develops that there is a decided disapproval among army officers of the proposition to have the conduct of the war investigated by a civil commission which cannot be clothed with any judicial authority.

JONES OUT OF FIGHT.

The Lieutenant Governor of Ohio Formed a Combination With Shepard of Illinois.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—Politics of the order seemed to be engrossing the attention of the delegates of the encampment of the Sons of Veterans yesterday more than actual work.

There was the formation of a slate which practically arrayed the east against the west. The west received the office of commander-in-chief, Lieutenant Governor Jones of Ohio, seeing that he would run a chance of defeat, having tied up with Colonel Frank Shepard of Illinois. The latter will probably be elected, although Oberdorfer of New York has not yet retired from the race. In return for this, the west is expected to allow Cincinnati to be selected for the next encampment and to countenance the election of Adjutant General Bolton as quartermaster general.

GOMEZ REPORTED RESIGNED.

Said to Have Proposed to Retire Owing Submission to Our Conditions.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 14.—An uncontradicted report was received by General Lawton Monday night that General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban government at Camaguey and that it has been accepted.

Gomez, it appears, has been protesting against the Cuban government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and the explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

DISCUSSED MONEY.

Monetary Conference in Session at Omaha Exposition—Prominent Men Made Speeches.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—A distinguished gathering of financial students for a three-day's session of the monetary conference at the Nebraska building, exposition grounds, opened yesterday. Hon. J. Sterling Morton presided.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Morton called the convention to order. He read a speech by Edward Atkinson, who was not able to be present.

There was no debate on Mr. Atkinson's speech, and Editor Horace White of the New York Evening Post opened the conference proper with a paper on "The History of the Gold Standard."

H. P. Bartine of The National Bimetallism of Washington replied to Mr. White.

GUARDING CAMP BUSHNELL.

Officer and Twenty Men From Four Batteries Left There.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14.—Only an officer and 20 men from each of the four batteries of light artillery now remain at Camp Bushnell. Battery C of Zanesville and G of Newark were paid off yesterday morning and left about noon for home on a special Baltimore and Ohio train to spend a 30-day furlough. Battery H of Columbus was also paid and furloughed and the men went to their homes. Battery A of Cleveland went home Saturday without their pay. The guard at camp was chosen by lot.

Weather Forecast.

Rain; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

JEWELS TO CHARITY.

Dead Empress Said to Have Left \$2,500,000 Worth.

ASSASSIN MAY BE EXECUTED.

Asserted That the Anarchist May Be Turned Over to Austria For Trial—The Coffin Closed After Certain Religious Rites—Plans For Funeral.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Empress Elizabeth, it was reported yesterday, left a will bequeathing her jewels, valued at \$2,500,000 to charities.

The coffin has been closed and nobody, not even Francis Joseph, will see the face again.

The bishop of Fribourg, the arch-priest of the cathedral of Notre Dame, and several Genevese ecclesiasts, in full canonicals, blessed the remains in the presence of the court personages, each of whom sprinkled the body with holy water.

The Tribune says it is possible that Luccheni may not escape the death penalty. As a foreigner, the paper says, he may be delivered over to Austria under the law of extra territoriality, to which the empress was subject at the time of her death.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the empress were published last evening. The body will lie in state at the Hofburg on Friday and during the forenoon of Saturday and the interment will take place at the Capuchin church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

SOLDIERS ARRIVED.

Among Persons on the Transport From Porto Rico Were Two Nephews of the President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The United States transport Manitoba, having on board 1,280 soldiers from Ponce and Mayaguez, Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday. The Manitoba sailed from Mayaguez, Sept. 8.

On board the Manitoba were General Garretson and staff, the Sixth Illinois, Colonel Foster and Danville battery A, Captain Yueger, J. J. McKinley and John Barber, nephews of President McKinley, and two newspaper correspondents. The Manitoba had a fine passage up from Porto Rico and very few suffered with sea sickness.

Seven of the soldiers are ill of malarial fever and slight ailments, but otherwise the troops are in fine condition.

SICK IN PORTO RICO.

Major General Brooke Reported That 1,886 Were Ill—Deaths From Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following cablegram was received yesterday at the war department:

"PONCE, Sept. 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"The number of sick among troops in Porto Rico, 1,886, about 18 per cent. One hundred and seventy-seven typhoid, 447 malaria, 1,262 other diseases. Investigation of two deaths at Ponce shows them to be yellow fever, which originated in quartermaster's hospital. One more case has developed. All troops at Ponce have been removed to camps. General Henry has taken precaution to prevent disease spreading.

(Signed) "BROOKE, "Major General."

THANKED HELEN GOULD.

New York Council Adopted a Resolution Recognizing Her Charity and Patriotism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At the regular meeting of the council yesterday a resolution was introduced by Councilman Wise and adopted thanking Miss Helen Gould for her patriotism in giving \$100,000 to the government with which to purchase a warship and also for her generous and charitable interest in the sick soldiers and sailors who returned from the war.

The city clerk was authorized to transmit to Miss Gould a copy of the resolutions.

PARTS OF BODY FOUND.

Young Woman's Mutilated Remains Indicated a Horrible Crime Near Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14.—All of the parts of the dismembered body of the young woman so mysteriously murdered and mutilated and cast into the waters of the Yellow Mill river have been found.

The abdominal portion of the body had been despoiled of nearly every organ. This suggests that the young woman was the victim of a criminal operation at the hands of a physician, who brought his skill into play in an effort to destroy the evidence of the crime, as well as to destroy the body of the victim of his malpractice.

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JONES OUT OF FIGHT.

The Lieutenant Governor of Ohio Formed a Combination With Shepard of Illinois.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—Politics of the order seemed to be engrossing the attention of the delegates of the encampment of the Sons of Veterans yesterday more than actual work.

There was the formation of a slate which practically arrayed the east against the west. The west received the office of commander-in-chief, Lieutenant Governor Jones of Ohio, seeing that he would run a chance of defeat, having tied up with Colonel Frank Shepard of Illinois. The latter will probably be elected, although Oberdorf of New York has not yet retired from the race. In return for this, the west is expected to allow Cincinnati to be selected for the next encampment and to countenance the election of Adjutant General Bolton as quartermaster general.

GOMEZ REPORTED RESIGNED.

Said to Have Proposed to Retire Owing Submission to Our Conditions.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 14.—An uncontradicted report was received by General Lawton Monday night that General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban government at Camaguey and that it has been accepted.

Gomez, it appears, has been protesting against the Cuban government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and the explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

DISCUSSED MONEY.

Monetary Conference in Session at Omaha Exposition—Prominent Men Made Speeches.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—A distinguished gathering of financial students for a three-day's session of the monetary conference at the Nebraska building, exposition grounds, opened yesterday. Hon. J. Sterling Morton presided.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Morton called the convention to order. He read a speech by Edward Atkinson, who was not able to be present.

There was no debate on Mr. Atkinson's speech, and Editor Horace White of the New York Evening Post opened the conference proper with a paper on "The History of the Gold Standard."

H. P. Bartine of The National Bimetallism of Washington replied to Mr. White.

GUARDING CAMP BUSHNELL.

Officer and Twenty Men From Four Batteries Left There.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14.—Only an officer and 20 men from each of the four batteries of light artillery now remain at Camp Bushnell. Battery C of Zanesville and G of Newark were paid off yesterday morning and left about noon for home on a special Baltimore and Ohio train to spend a 30-day furlough. Battery H of Columbus was also paid and furloughed and the men went to their homes. Battery A of Cleveland went home Saturday without their pay. The guard at camp was chosen by lot.

Weather Forecast.

Rain; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

JEWELS TO CHARITY.

Dead Empress Said to Have Left \$2,500,000 Worth.

ASSASSIN MAY BE EXECUTED.

Asserted That the Anarchist May Be Turned Over to Austria For Trial—The Coffin Closed After Certain Religious Rites—Plans For Funeral.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Empress Elizabeth, it was reported yesterday, left a will bequeathing her jewels, valued at \$2,500,000 to charities.

The coffin has been closed and nobody, not even Francis Joseph, will see the face again.

The bishop of Fribourg, the archpriest of the cathedral of Notre Dame, and several Genevese ecclesiasts, in full canonicals, blessed the remains in the presence of the court personages, each of whom sprinkled the body with holy water.

The Tribune says it is possible that Lucchini may not escape the death penalty. As a foreigner, the paper says, he may be delivered over to Austria under the law of extra territoriality, to which the empress was subject at the time of her death.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the empress were published last evening. The body will lie in state at the Hofburg on Friday and during the forenoon of Saturday and the interment will take place at the Capuchin church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

SOLDIERS ARRIVED.

Among Persons on the Transport From Porto Rico Were Two Nephews of the President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The United States transport Manitoba, having on board 1,280 soldiers from Ponce and Mayaguez, Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday. The Manitoba sailed from Mayaguez, Sept. 8.

On board the Manitoba were General Garretson and staff, the Sixth Illinois, Colonel Foster and Danville battery A, Captain Yueger, J. J. McKinley and John Barber, nephews of President McKinley, and two newspaper correspondents. The Manitoba had a fine passage up from Porto Rico and very few suffered with sea sickness.

Seven of the soldiers are ill of malarial fever and slight ailments, but otherwise the troops are in fine condition.

SICK IN PORTO RICO.

Major General Brooke Reported That 1,886 Were Ill—Deaths From Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following cablegram was received yesterday at the war department:

"PONCE, Sept. 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"The number of sick among troops in Porto Rico, 1,886, about 18 per cent. One hundred and seventy-seven typhoid, 447 malaria, 1,262 other diseases. Investigation of two deaths at Ponce shows them to be yellow fever, which originated in quartermaster's hospital. One more case has developed. All troops at Ponce have been removed to camps. General Henry has taken precaution to prevent disease spreading. (Signed) "BROOKE, "Major General."

THANKED HELEN GOULD.

New York Council Adopted a Resolution Recognizing Her Charity and Patriotism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At the regular meeting of the council yesterday a resolution was introduced by Councilman Wise and adopted thanking Miss Helen Gould for her patriotism in giving \$100,000 to the government with which to purchase a warship and also for her generous and charitable interest in the sick soldiers and sailors who returned from the war.

The city clerk was authorized to transmit to Miss Gould a copy of the resolutions.

PARTS OF BODY FOUND.

Young Woman's Mutilated Remains Indicated a Horrible Crime Near Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14.—All of the parts of the dismembered body of the young woman so mysteriously murdered and mutilated and cast into the waters of the Yellow Mill river have been found.

The abdominal portion of the body had been despoiled of nearly every organ. This suggests that the young woman was the victim of a criminal operation at the hands of a physician, who brought his skill into play in an effort to destroy the evidence of the crime, as well as to destroy the body of the victim of his malpractice.

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The army in Havana has seen nothing of the war. Only vague rumors concerning it have reached here. It has not been shocked and shot into a realization of what has happened, nor does it at all realize the strength and prowess of the United States by land and sea. It is a fact that many of the intelligent officers and Spanish citizens in Havana believe that Cuba has passed into the hands of the United States by purchase, that the Americans became weary of the war and so to end the drain bought the island rather than continue the attempt to wrest it from Spain by force of arms.

The ignorance as to the great change recently wrought and the existing conditions is not so astonishing when one learns how very little truthful news has been allowed to spread through Havana. The local newspapers are muzzled, and seldom during the war have they been allowed to discuss Spanish reverses. The Spanish government has taken literally the saying, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

The city and government officials have filled their pockets in Cuba. They alone will suffer by the change of government. With their occupation gone the gates to this Klondike will be closed. So in these later days they recognize that the crop must be gathered because the sun will not shine much longer. They have revised old duties, tariffs, exactions, foreign and domestic, and are collecting taxes and imposts with surprising energy. This manifestation of zeal in behalf of the mother country is particularly notable in the collection of import duties. Through the American war all duties were remitted for the purpose of encouraging blockade running. But the blockade of Havana was never broken. When the war ended, the war duties were reimposed and old tariff schedules long since dead letters were resurrected. The over eagerness for gold defeated its own purposes in this way. Speculators, shippers, consigners and merchants saw in the emptiness of Havana and the abnormal demand for provisions and merchandise of other sorts great opportunity for business. Deep laden merchant steamers and schooners began to file in past Morro Castle until a fleet was gathered in the harbor. But the altitudinous war duties nipped commercial enthusiasm in the bud, and a great amount of these imports cannot be landed because the owners can see no profit after paying an exorbitant tariff.

Havana is in great need of provisions, and the prices are still exorbitant. The people with money are ready to purchase extensively; the goods are at their door. Between supply and demand there looms the barrier of the Spanish war tariff, and thus far there has been but small stir in the beginning of a revival of business and commercial activity. In a short time this obstacle will have been removed, and Havana will be a rarely profitable place for the investment of American capital. Nor can the Spanish merchant withstand the keenness of American competition. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest will be worked out in the peaceful rivalry of commercial warfare. Havana stands on the eve of a new era, more prosperous than even this rich capital has known in her fairest times.

The men of affairs await the coming of the American commission with the greatest possible interest. The officials have a knowledge of the situation. They believe that the conclusions of this commission will definitely shape the policy of the United States toward Cuba. The representative Cubans believe that the United States will govern the island for a term of years, and they will gladly accept such control. They are as anxious as the Spanish to see the restoration of order and the revival of industries at the earliest possible moment. The unreconciled are the ignorant soldiers and some of their leaders in the bush, who have fought for an

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ideal "Cuba libre" and do not realize the fact that to struggle against the oppressor in the field is one thing, and magnificently has it been done, but to organize and maintain a stable government among the nations of the earth is a problem which time must work out. They should welcome the intervention of a stronger power whose word is law, whose flag stands for good government and equal rights for all classes, until such time as the Cubans have been fitted by experience and example for the assumption of the sovereign rights to secure which they took up arms. Spain has been driven forever from the island. The second great step must be wrought out with patience and wisdom.

England With the Heavy Hand.

England has inflicted far greater land disasters on her redoubtable neighbor, France, than all the military monarchies of Europe put together. English armies for 120 years ravaged France, while England has not seen the fires of a French camp since the battle of Hastings. English troops have twice taken the French capital, an English king was crowned at Paris, a French king rode captive through London, a French emperor died in English captivity and his remains were surrendered by English generosity. Twice the English horse marched from Calais to the Pyrenees, once from the Pyrenees to Calais; the monuments of Napoleon in the French capital at this moment owe their preservation from German revenge to an English general.

All the great disasters and days of mourning for France since the battle of Hastings—Tenchey, Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Verneuil, Crevant, Blenheim, Oudenarde, Ramillies, Malplaquet, Minden, Dettingen, Quebec, Egypt, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Waterloo—were gained by English generals, and won, for the most part, by English soldiers. Even at Fontenoy, the greatest victory of which France can boast since Hastings, every regiment in the French army was on their own admission routed by the terrible English column, and victory was snatched from its grasp solely from want of support on the part of the Dutch and Austrians.—Alison's "Life of Marlborough."

"To the Lamppost."

This is a mistranslation of "A la lanterne!" There was no lamppost. The lamp was hung over the middle of the street, in the center of a cord, which passed over pulleys at the sides of the street. The lamp was let down, the person to be hanged was substituted for it, and the ends of the cord pulled.—Notes and Queries.

CONTRASTS IN NAPLES.

Only a Step From Royal Magnificence to Crowds of Half Naked Workers.

One of the strangest contrasts in Naples is to walk from the royal palace, with its fine marble staircase, up the new Corso Re d'Italia and to climb into the steep street, around the Church of San Soverino e Sosis.

These streets are the dwelling places of the dyers, and one steps from regal magnificence into a crowd of seminaked people, who are busily dipping great hanks of cotton or wool into seething caldrons. As elsewhere, the work is carried on in the street, and little streams of water—red, yellow, brown and black—pour over the rough stones and gather in multicolored pools, while on low benches against the walls women are washing clothes, standing in the dirty, soapy water that splashes over from their tubs.

The passersby walk heedlessly through the dye and soapsuds, while the children find pleasant occupation in throwing mud of every variety of color at anybody who chances to be wearing light colored garments. It is a veritable feast of color from the merely spectacular point of view, but a visit to these streets leaves a bodily as well as a mental impression.

Very often in the depths of these sordid alleys one comes across a forgotten old palace, built when carriages were unknown, its great court of honor crowded with booths, its vast halls filled with a heterogeneous collection of men, women and children, fowls, goats, sheep and occasionally a donkey, all living together in the happiest proximity. The massive old walls are hidden beneath centuries of dirt; the wood-work has, for the most part, disappeared; the rooms that once knew the revels of Angevin nobles now shelter the hap-hazard existence of lazzaroni.—Ludgate.

Experienced.

"Have you made up your mind just what qualities you expect to find in a husband?" asked the matron.

"Why, of course," answered the maid.

"Too bad," commented the matron with a sigh.

"Why do you say that?" demanded the maiden.

"Oh, I always hate to see young girls disappointed," answered the matron.—Chicago Post.

Not far from the final resting place of Mr. Gladstone in Westminster abbey is the tomb of General John Burgoyne, who was defeated by Gates at the battle of Stillwater and who surrendered to the Americans at Saratoga in 1777.

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The army in Havana has seen nothing of the war. Only vague rumors concerning it have reached here. It has not been shocked and shot into a realization of what has happened, nor does it at all realize the strength and prowess of the United States by land and sea. It is a fact that many of the intelligent officers and Spanish citizens in Havana believe that Cuba has passed into the hands of the United States by purchase, that the Americans became weary of the war and so to end the drain bought the island rather than continue the attempt to wrest it from Spain by force of arms.

The ignorance as to the great change recently wrought and the existing conditions is not so astonishing when one learns how very little truthful news has been allowed to spread through Havana. The local newspapers are muzzled, and seldom during the war have they been allowed to discuss Spanish reverses. The Spanish government has taken literally the saying, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

The city and government officials have filled their pockets in Cuba. They alone will suffer by the change of government. With their occupation gone the gates to this Klondike will be closed. So in these later days they recognize that the crop must be gathered because the sun will not shine much longer. They have revised old duties, tariffs, exactions, foreign and domestic, and are collecting taxes and imposts with surprising energy. This manifestation of zeal in behalf of the mother country is particularly notable in the collection of import duties. Through the American war all duties were remitted for the purpose of encouraging blockade running. But the blockade of Havana was never broken. When the war ended, the war duties were reimposed and old tariff schedules long since dead letters were resurrected. The overzealousness for gold defeated its own purposes in this way. Speculators, shippers, consigners and merchants saw in the emptiness of Havana and the abnormal demand for provisions and merchandise of other sorts great opportunity for business. Deep laden merchant steamers and schooners began to file in past Morro Castle until a fleet was gathered in the harbor. But the altitudinous war duties nipped commercial enthusiasm in the bud, and a great amount of these imports cannot be landed because the owners can see no profit after paying an exorbitant tariff.

Havana is in great need of provisions, and the prices are still exorbitant. The people with money are ready to purchase extensively; the goods are at their door. Between supply and demand there looms the barrier of the Spanish war tariff, and thus far there has been but small stir in the beginning of a revival of business and commercial activity. In a short time this obstacle will have been removed, and Havana will be a rarely profitable place for the investment of American capital. Nor can the Spanish merchant withstand the keenness of American competition. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest will be worked out in the peaceful rivalry of commercial warfare. Havana stands on the eve of a new era, more prosperous than even this rich capital has known in her fairer times.

The men of affairs await the coming of the American commission with the greatest possible interest. The officials have a knowledge of the situation. They believe that the conclusions of this commission will definitely shape the policy of the United States toward Cuba. The representative Cubans believe that the United States will govern the island for a term of years, and they will gladly accept such control. They are as anxious as the Spanish to see the restoration of order and the revival of industries at the earliest possible moment. The unreconciled are the ignorant soldiers and some of their leaders in the bush, who have fought for an

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ideal "Cuba libre" and do not realize the fact that to struggle against the oppressor in the field is one thing, and magnificently has it been done, but to organize and maintain a stable government among the nations of the earth is a problem which time must work out. They should welcome the intervention of a stronger power whose word is law, whose flag stands for good government and equal rights for all classes, until such time as the Cubans have been fitted by experience and example for the assumption of the sovereign rights to secure which they took up arms. Spain has been driven forever from the island. The second great step must be wrought out with patience and wisdom.

England With the Heavy Hand.

England has inflicted far greater land disasters on her redoubtable neighbor, France, than all the military monarchies of Europe put together. English armies for 120 years ravaged France, while England has not seen the fires of a French camp since the battle of Hastings. English troops have twice taken the French capital, an English king was crowned at Paris, a French king rode captive through London, a French emperor died in English captivity and his remains were surrendered by English generosity. Twice the English horse marched from Calais to the Pyrenees, once from the Pyrenees to Calais; the monuments of Napoleon in the French capital at this moment owe their preservation from German revenge to an English general.

All the great disasters and days of mourning for France since the battle of Hastings—Tenchey, Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Verneuil, Crevant, Blenheim, Oudenarde, Ramillies, Malplaquet, Minden, Dettingen, Quebec, Egypt, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Waterloo—were gained by English generals, and won, for the most part, by English soldiers. Even at Fontenoy, the greatest victory of which France can boast since Hastings, every regiment in the French army was on their own admission routed by the terrible English column, and victory was snatched from its grasp solely from want of support on the part of the Dutch and Austrians.—Alison's "Life of Marlborough."

"To the Lamppost."

This is a mistranslation of "A la lanterne!" There was no lamppost. The lamp was hung over the middle of the street, in the center of a cord, which passed over pulleys at the sides of the street. The lamp was let down, the person to be hanged was substituted for it, and the ends of the cord pulled.—Notes and Queries.

CONTRASTS IN NAPLES.

Only a Step From Royal Magnificence to Crowds of Half Naked Workers.

One of the strangest contrasts in Naples is to walk from the royal palace, with its fine marble staircase, up the new Corso Re d'Italia and to climb into the steep street, around the Church of San Soverino e Sosio.

These streets are the dwelling places of the dyers, and one steps from regal magnificence into a crowd of seminaked people, who are busily dipping great hanks of cotton or wool into seething caldrons. As elsewhere, the work is carried on in the street, and little streams of water—red, yellow, brown and black—pour over the rough stones and gather in multicolored pools, while on low benches against the walls women are washing clothes, standing in the dirty, soapy water that splashes over from their tubs.

The passersby walk heedlessly through the dye and soapuds, while the children find pleasant occupation in throwing mud of every variety of color at anybody who chances to be wearing light colored garments. It is a veritable feast of color from the merely spectacular point of view, but a visit to these streets leaves a bodily as well as a mental impression.

Very often in the depths of these sordid alleys one comes across a forgotten old palace, built when carriages were unknown, its great court of honor crowded with booths, its vast halls filled with a heterogeneous collection of men, women and children, fowls, goats, sheep and occasionally a donkey, all living together in the happiest proximity. The massive old walls are hidden beneath centuries of dirt; the woodwork has, for the most part, disappeared; the rooms that once knew the revels of Angevin nobles now shelter the hap-hazard existence of lazzaroni.—Ludgate.

Experienced.

"Have you made up your mind just what qualities you expect to find in a husband?" asked the matron.

"Why, of course," answered the maid.

"Too bad," commented the matron with a sigh.

"Why do you say that?" demanded the maiden.

"Oh, I always hate to see young girls disappointed," answered the matron.—Chicago Post.

Not far from the final resting place of Mr. Gladstone in Westminster abbey is the tomb of General John Burgoyne, who was defeated by Gates at the battle of Stillwater and who surrendered to the Americans at Saratoga in 1777.

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Anyway, at the foot of Mandalay hill—a nice, breezy eminence, admirable to give you an appetite and a pain in the back—he built 729 pagodas, though the guides count wrong and say there are only 450. But perhaps they mention the smaller number out of regard for their monarch's uncle, not wishing to expose the real magnitude of his sinfulness. The pagodas are all white and set out in rows, and under each were what we pronounced to be tombstones. We were wrong, for the inscriptions were not to the dead departed, but constituted a complete copy of the law in the Pali tongue.—Travel.

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Husband—On the contrary, I do not wish to lose a pound of you.—Fliegende Blatter.

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Gum Rings, per doz.....	5c
Crystal Sealing Wax, 2 packages.....	5c
Standard Package Coffee, per lb.....	10c
Choice Salmon, per can.....	10c
Eagle Mustard Sardines, 4 cans.....	25c
Oil Sardines, 6 cans.....	25c
Freshed Rolled Oats, 7 pounds.....	25c
Fresh Lunch Cakes, per pound.....	7c
Fresh Lemon Cakes, per pound.....	8c

—SUGAR AWAY DOWN—
Our London Mixed Tea Has No Equal.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

THE TRYST.

Alone I wait in the old beechwood,
At our tryst by the ruined mill,
And the only sound that greets my ear
Is the note of the whippoorwill.

The silent shades of the August eve
O'er the shadowed ruins fall,
But the only sound that comes to me
Is the whippoorwill's sweet call.

I wait in vain for a sound more sweet,
A note that is far more dear,
'Tis a signal which says one I love is high,
A whistle soft and clear.

The fireflies gleam in the old beechwood,
Where I wait by the ruined mill,
But naught I hear in the silent night
Save the lonely whippoorwill.
—Rose VanB. Speece

AFGHANISTAN VENDETTAS.

How Deadly Blood Feuds Are Waged In the Khyber Pass.

During the time I have been in India, writes a soldier correspondent, the most interesting period was when I was stationed on duty for three months some years back in Landikotal, on the Afghanistan side of the far famed Khyber pass. Here I was able to forcibly realize the meaning of "vendetta," as the characteristic blood feuds of the Afridis are quaint and interesting.

The pass itself is a neutral zone between India and Afghanistan, but we exercise our dominion over the road that winds its way for 21 miles through the narrow valley. Here, as elsewhere in Afghanistan, blood feuds are a recognized institution among the tribes and last through generations, the dishonor resting with that family who last suffered from some defeat or treacherous murder.

When an encounter occurs between two tribes occupying settlements on opposite sides of the road mentioned, one or other must cross it before commencing firing, as firing across the road is prohibited, but on either side they can exercise their friendly feelings toward each other without hindrance.

But still quaint is it when the feuds are between close neighbors. Each family, with near relations, occupies a number of mud huts, inclosed in a square surrounded by a thick, high wall of mud, stone and wood. At one corner of these squares is built a watch tower 30 feet high, where the family marksman takes his position and playfully picks off any unfortunate who shows himself in the next square. Constitutionals are therefore confined on both sides and limited to nightly prowls.—Strand Magazine.

Manners Outside the Navy.

The ordinary seaman's respect for rank and station when not connected with his beloved vessel is decidedly meager. When the president of the United States visits one of our men-of-war, he is received at the gangway by the admiral, commanding officer and all of the officers of the ship, in full uniform, the crew at quarters for inspection, the marine guard drawn up with the band on the quarterdeck, the national flag is displayed at the main, the drummer gives four ruffles, the band plays the national air and a salute of 21 guns is fired. The same ceremony also takes place on his leaving.

On one occasion the president visited one of the ships informally, dispensing with the salute and ceremony, when one of the men rather indignantly asked another who that lubber was on the quarterdeck that didn't "douse his peak" to the commodore.

"Choke your luff, will you," was the reply, "that's the president of the United States."

"Well, ain't he got manners enough to salute the quarterdeck, if he is?"

"Manners! What does he know about manners? I don't suppose he was ever out of sight of land in his life." "On a Man-of-war."

Plurals of Nouns Ending in "O."

In the formation of the plural of nouns with this ending the general rule is that es is added to the singular, as in potatoes, cargoes, buffaloes, yet the following words add only s: Grotto, junto, canto, cento, quarto, portico, octavo, duodecimo, tyro, solo (all, by the bye, foreign words), and also all nouns ending in io, as folio, folios; or, in fact, whenever o is immediately preceded by a vowel, as cameo, embryo, etc. A notable peculiarity is to be observed with regard to nouns substantive ending with the sound of o. If they be words of more than one syllable, they for the most part end simply in o, but if only of one syllable, they take an e after the o, thus, canto, potato, quarto, hero, but doe, foe, roe, sloe, toe, woe, etc. Yet other monosyllables, not nouns substantive, have no final e, as so, lo, no.—Literature of Typography.

Crabs and Earthquakes.

For some time previous to the day upon which the great Chilean earthquake occurred swarms of crabs of an unknown variety were seen in the bay of Payta. They all appeared to be greatly excited and were literally climbing over each other in their efforts to escape the impending calamity. There were millions of them, and "ten days after the earthquake the dead crabs were thrown upon the beach in a wall line 3 feet or 4 feet wide along the whole extent of the bay."

Dr. Johnson's pocket notebook of the trip he took to France with the Thrales has been discovered among some old papers belonging to the poet, Samuel Rogers, that were examined recently.

STAR

BargainStore

CLOSED!

On account of a holiday our store will be closed next Saturday, September 17th, all day and evening. We kindly ask our customers to make their intended purchases tomorrow or Friday, or if they cannot to postpone until Monday, when we will offer special inducements in all departments.

Collarettes.

We opened this week the greatest line of collarettes you ever saw, and we are going to sell them at astonishing low prices. We have all styles and combinations, and all we ask you is to see our line before buying. We can positively save you from one to five dollars, according to quality.

Millinery.

We are selling lots of sailors' and walking hats now, although it is rather warm yet. We have all the latest shapes, and our prices are the lowest in town. 200 new trimmed hats opened today, the latest style, at prices you never saw before.

New black and colored dress goods, new silks, new trimmings, new silk waists, new dress skirts, new wrappers, blankets, comforts and everything you need in line of dry goods and furnishings, at the lowest prices.

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The pass itself is a neutral zone between India and Afghanistan, but we exercise our dominion over the road that winds its way for 21 miles through the narrow valley. Here, as elsewhere in Afghanistan, blood feuds are a recognized institution among the tribes and last through generations, the dishonor resting with that family who last suffered from some defeat or treacherous murder.

When an encounter occurs between two tribes occupying settlements on opposite sides of the road mentioned, one or other must cross it before commencing firing, as firing across the road is prohibited, but on either side they can exercise their friendly feelings toward each other without hindrance.

But still quainter is it when the feuds are between close neighbors. Each family, with near relations, occupies a number of mud huts, inclosed in a square surrounded by a thick, high wall of mud, stone and wood. At one corner of these squares is built a watch tower 30 feet high, where the family marksman takes his position and playfully picks off any unfortunate who shows himself in the next square. Constitutional are therefore confined on both sides and limited to nightly prowls.—Strand Magazine.

Manners Outside the Navy.

The ordinary seaman's respect for rank and station when not connected with his beloved vessel is decidedly meager. When the president of the United States visits one of our men-of-war, he is received at the gangway by the admiral, commanding officer and all of the officers of the ship, in full uniform, the crew at quarters for inspection, the marine guard drawn up with the band on the quarterdeck, the national flag is displayed at the main, the drummer gives four ruffles, the band plays the national air and a salute of 21 guns is fired. The same ceremony also takes place on his leaving.

On one occasion the president visited one of the ships informally, dispensing with the salute and ceremony, when one of the men rather indignantly asked another who that lubber was on the quarterdeck that didn't "douse his peak" to the commodore.

"Choke your luff, will you," was the reply, "that's the president of the United States."

"Well, ain't he got manners enough to salute the quarterdeck, if he is?"

"Manners! What does he know about manners? I don't suppose he was ever out of sight of land in his life." "On a Man-of-war."

Plurals of Nouns Ending in "O."

In the formation of the plural of nouns with this ending the general rule is that es is added to the singular, as in potatoes, cargoes, buffaloes, yet the following words add only s: Grotto, junto, canto, cento, quarto, portico, octavo, duodecimo, tyro, solo (all, by the bye, foreign words), and also all nouns ending in io, as folio, folios; or, in fact, whenever o is immediately preceded by a vowel, as cameo, embryo, etc. A notable peculiarity is to be observed with regard to nouns substantive ending with the sound of o. If they be words of more than one syllable, they for the most part end simply in o, but if only of one syllable, they take an e after the o, thus, canto, potato, quarto, hero, but doe, foe, roe, sloe, toe, woe, etc. Yet other monosyllables, not nouns substantive, have no final e, as so, lo, no.—Literature of Typography.

Crabs and Earthquakes.

For some time previous to the day upon which the great Chilean earthquake occurred swarms of crabs of an unknown variety were seen in the bay of Payta. They all appeared to be greatly excited and were literally climbing over each other in their efforts to escape the impending calamity. There were millions of them, and "ten days after the earthquake the dead crabs were thrown upon the beach in a wall line 3 feet or 4 feet wide along the whole extent of the bay."

Dr. Johnson's pocket notebook of the trip he took to France with the Thrales has been discovered among some old papers belonging to the poet, Samuel Rogers, that were examined recently.

STAR
BargainStore

CLOSED!

On account of a holiday our store will be closed next Saturday, September 17th, all day and evening. We kindly ask our customers to make their intended purchases tomorrow or Friday, or if they cannot to postpone until Monday, when we will offer special inducements in all departments.

Collarettes.

We opened this week the greatest line of collarettes you ever saw, and we are going to sell them at astonishing low prices. We have all styles and combinations, and all we ask you is to see our line before buying. We can positively save you from one to five dollars, according to quality.

Millinery.

We are selling lots of sailors' and walking hats now, although it is rather warm yet. We have all the latest shapes, and our prices are the lowest in town. 200 new trimmed hats opened today, the latest style, at prices you never saw before.

New black and colored dress goods, new silks, new trimmings, new silk waists, new dress skirts, new wrappers, blankets, comforts and everything you need in line of dry goods and furnishings, at the lowest prices.

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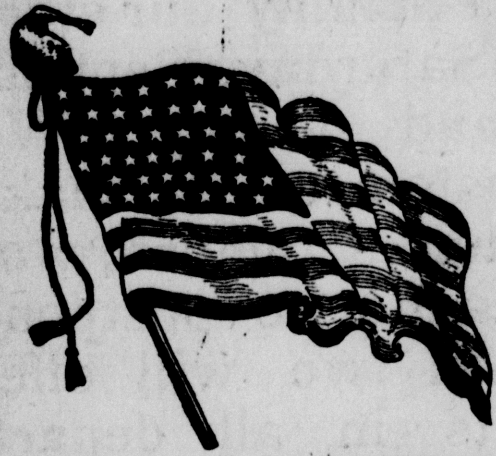
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"They are coming, colonel, in big numbers right here in our front."

"Are you sure of it my man?"

"Yes sir, quite sure, and they'll be on us in a minute."

"Steady, men; don't fire; be in readiness and do your work right at the right time. Can you see anyone there on the right?"

"No sir, I can't see anyone here" was the prompt reply.

"Where's Sergeant Palmer?" was the next query of my commander, and I responded with "Here sir!"

"Get your eagle eye at work and tell us what you can see outside there."

"Nothing from this port hole. I'll tell you better in a minute, sir."

I then quietly raised head and shoulders above breastworks, took a rapid glance along the left flank, cast my eyes to the front and scanned the shrubbery and brush to be seen in the dim light in front of our position and then a glance to the right flank and reported as I dropped down in the welcome mud of the breastwork:

"Not a Spaniard colonel; nothing but bushes and waving shrubbery."

"That settles it!" said our commander. "Rest quiet, men, and be in readiness for an attack. Don't waste your ammunition, as it's getting scarce. I've sent back for more, but don't know when it will arrive."

A few moments later a young fellow, apparently about 22 years of age, rolled in alongside of me, gun in hand, clad in pants and shirt, without coat or blanket, saying as he shivered with cold:

"Say, Cap, I've had an awful experience. Six of us were sent out as scouts and were driven in by the enemy, and when we came back with a rush our own men fired upon us, one of our number being hit by our own men through the arm. We dropped on our faces in the mud and water, some one in our own lines crying out to us: 'Come in and surrender, you bloody Spaniards, or will fill you full of holes.' We were finally recognized by some one who had good sense and were permitted to come in. I'm not scared, Cap, but I'm almost chilled to death." I told the lad to lie down by my side, so that he would not interfere with me, as we expected an attack at any moment and I had my



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Boy or Girl
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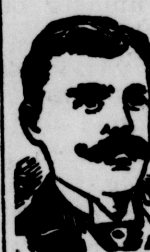
It Will be a Good Thing

For You,
For Him,
For Us.

FOR YOU—Because they will prove the most economical.
 FOR HIM—Because they will be the most comfortable.
 FOR US—Because they will be a practical demonstration

of the goodness of our shoes and secure for us your entire family's trade.

BENDHEIM'S.



STRONG AGAIN!

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

Sexine Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

musket and revolver in readiness. I then permitted the youngster to creep in close to me at my back and laid half over him, doing my level best to stop his shivering. At the end of ten minutes I said to him:

"How are you making it now?" To which he responded in grateful tones:

"All right, Cap. You're a regular bakeoven."

Captain Porter, H company Washington, Pa., had been ill, but was on duty. He had a gum blanket, but was chilled and sick, for it was really an awful storm and night. I said to him:

"Come over here Captain Porter. I can help you out. He came to me and he was shivering like one stricken with anague fit. He attempted a laugh as he said:

"Sergeant don't think I'm scared, for I'm not; but I am chilled through and I'm really sick."

I compelled him to lie down in front of me, put his chilled frame up against my warm body, placed my left arm over him and grasped my musket with my left hand at the balance in order to keep the sand of the entrenchment from its muzzle, passed the right arm through under his neck, with revolver closely clasped, made him take his right hand and clasp the corner of my gum blanket and draw it about him, and in 20 minutes he quit his shivering and assured me that he felt a thousand fold better.

HARRY PALMER.

TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.

MANY BRICKS

Will Be Used in the Paving of Lisbon Street.

When the present improvements are completed Lisbon street will be one of the best streets in the city.

The sidewalks and a five foot gutter on the southside have been laid to the top of the hill, and the contractor today commenced laying a 15 foot driveway on the northside. Ourb will be laid across the driveway at intervals to prevent the bricks from washing out in case of heavy rains. The street has been widened to 60 feet, and it will take at least 450,000 brick to lay all the pavement in the street. The paving is the best ever put on a hill street and the road will be a credit when it is completed.

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

Thursday Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the exposition will be sold at single fare for round trip via Pennsylvania lines, Thursdays, Sept. 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13 and 20, from Ashtabula, Bellaire, Erie, Massillon, New Philadelphia and intermediate ticket stations on the Port Wayne route and from Cadiz, Dennison, New Cumberland, Washington Wheeling and intermediate ticket stations on the Pan Handle route. Tickets will be sold for regular trains of those dates, and will be good returning three days including date of sale. For rates, tickets and time of trains, apply to Adam Hill Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, store fixtures, one horse and wagon, household goods. Parties wanting a good location should apply at once.

MRS. RAE QUICK.

A meeting of the Hospital association will be held Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association. All are urged to attend.

Big Bargains in Groceries

at the Pittsburg Grocery.
 Flour 50c per sack.
 Fresh Country Butter 18c per lb.
 Fresh Eggs 15c per doz.
 Coffee 10c per lb.
 17½ lb Granulated Sugar for \$1.
 Fresh Rolled Oats 10 lbs for 25c.
 Spring Chickens per pair 50c.
 Lemons per doz. 18c.
 Oranges per doz. 23c.

GIVE US A CALL.

DON'T Forget the Place.

Pittsburg Grocery
 Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

Headquarters for Poultry.
H. SOHN, PROPRIETOR.

WANTED—Ten lady agents at once to place out samples for Monarch Soap company, New York. Wages \$1 per day. Call at Cottage Hotel, 141 Second street. Ask for H. C. Briggs, general manager.

LOST—Gold Princeton college pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the store of W. A. Hill, in the Diamond.

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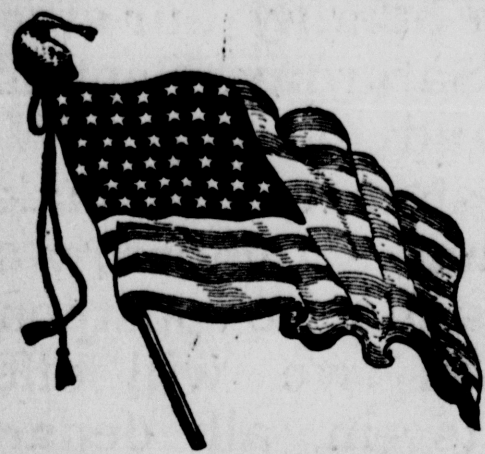
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I then quietly raised head and shoulders above breastworks, took a rapid glance along the left flank, cast my eyes to the front and scanned the shrubbery and brush to be seen in the dim light in front of our position and then a glance to the right flank and reported as I dropped down in the welcome mud of the breastwork:

"Not a Spaniard colonel; nothing but bushes and waving shrubbery."

"That settles it!" said our commander. "Rest quiet, men, and be in readiness for an attack. Don't waste your ammunition, as it's getting scarce. I've sent back for more, but don't know when it will arrive."

A few moments later a young fellow, apparently about 22 years of age, rolled in alongside of me, gun in hand, clad in pants and shirt, without coat or blanket, saying as he shivered with cold:

"Say, Cap, I've had an awful experience. Six of us were sent out as scouts and were driven in by the enemy, and when we came back with a rush our own men fired upon us, one of our number being hit by our own men through the arm. We dropped on our faces in the mud and water, some one in our own lines crying out to us: 'Come in and surrender, you bloody Spaniards, or will fill you full of holes.' We were finally recognized by some one who had good sense and were permitted to come in. I'm not scared, Cap, but I'm almost chilled to death." I told the lad to lie down by my side, so that he would not interfere with me, as we expected an attack at any moment and I had my



Start
Your
Boy or Girl
to School

With a Pair of Our

\$1.50

Wear Well Shoes

It Will be a Good Thing

For You,
For Him,
For Us.

FOR YOU—Because they will prove the most economical.
 FOR HIM—Because they will be the most comfortable.
 FOR US—Because they will be a practical demonstration of the goodness of our shoes and secure for us your entire family's trade.

BENDHEIM'S.



STRONG AGAIN!

Sexine Pills

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Variocoele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

musket and revolver in readiness. I then permitted the youngster to creep in close to me at my back and laid half over him, doing my level best to stop his shivering. At the end of ten minutes I said to him:

"How are you making it now?" To which he responded in grateful tones:

"All right, Cap. You're a regular bakeoven."

Captain Porter, H company Washington, Pa., had been ill, but was on duty. He had a gum blanket, but was chilled and sick, for it was really an awful storm and night. I said to him:

"Come over here Captain Porter. I can help you out. He came to me and he was shivering like one stricken with an aque fit. He attempted a laugh as he said:

"Sergeant don't think I'm scared, for I'm not; but I am chilled through and I'm really sick."

I compelled him to lie down in front of me, put his chilled frame up against my warm body, placed my left arm over him and grasped my musket with my left hand at the balance in order to keep the sand of the entrenchment from its muzzle, passed the right arm through under his neck, with revolver closely clasped, made him take his right hand and clasp the corner of my gum blanket and draw it about him, and in 20 minutes he quit his shivering and assured me that he felt a thousand fold better.

HARRY PALMER.

TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.

MANY BRICKS

Will Be Used in the Paving of Lisbon Street.

When the present improvements are completed Lisbon street will be one of the best streets in the city.

The sidewalks and a five foot gutter on the southside have been laid to the top of the hill, and the contractor today commenced laying a 15 foot driveway on the northside. Our will be laid across the driveway at intervals to prevent the bricks from washing out in case of heavy rains. The street has been widened to 60 feet, and it will take at least 450,000 brick to lay all the pavement in the street. The paving is the best ever put on a hill street and the road will be a credit when it is completed.

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

Thursday Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburgh account the exposition will be sold at single fare for round trip via Pennsylvania lines, Thursdays, Sept. 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13 and 20, from Ashtabula, Bellaire, Erie, Massillon, New Philadelphia and intermediate ticket stations on the Fort Wayne route and from Cadiz, Dennison, New Cumberland, Washington Wheeling and intermediate ticket stations on the Pan Handle route. Tickets will be sold for regular trains of those dates, and will be good returning three days including date of sale. For rates, tickets and time of trains, apply to Adam Hill Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, store fixtures, one horse and wagon, household goods. Parties wanting a good location should apply at once. MRS. RAE QUICK.

A meeting of the Hospital association will be held Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association. All are urged to attend.

Big Bargains in Groceries

at the Pittsburg Grocery.
 Flour 50c per sack.
 Fresh Country Butter 18c per lb.
 Fresh Eggs 15c per doz.
 Coffee 10c per lb.
 17½ lb Granulated Sugar for \$1.
 Fresh Rolled Oats 10lbs for 25c.
 Spring Chickens per pair 50c.
 Lemons per doz. 18c.
 Oranges per doz. 23c.

GIVE US A CALL.
 DON'T Forget the Place.
Pittsburg Grocery
 Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

Headquarters for Poultry.
H. SOHN, PROPRIETOR.

WANTED—Ten lady agents at once to place out samples for Monarch Soap company, New York. Wages \$1 per day. Call at Cottage Hotel, 141 Second street. Ask for H. C. Briggs, general manager.

LOST—Gold Princeton college pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the store of W. A. Hill, in the Diamond.

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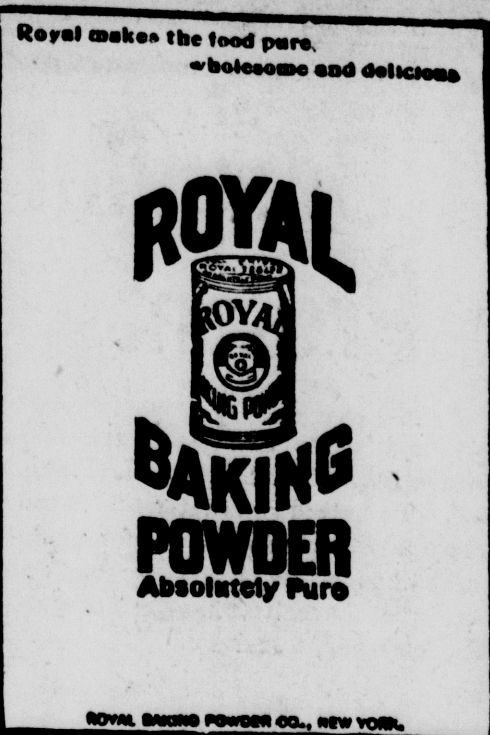
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The parties who are circulating the
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First of the Season.

The first ball game of the season will
be played tomorrow afternoon at Colum-
bian park between the East Liverpool
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The game promises to be a fine con-
test. Cy Swaim, formerly of the Wash-
ington team, will pitch for Toronto, and
they are managed by Johnny Daniels,
an old time favorite here.

The local team will line up as fol-
lows: Davis, c; McShane, p; Smurth-
waite, s; Heckathorn, 1; Carey, 2; God-
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PERSONAL MENTION.

—Saul Samler was a Pittsburg visitor
today.

—Miss Jessie Calhoun left this morn-
ing for Ravenna. She will remain there
several weeks.

—Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Huston this
morning left for Bridgeport. They will
remain there several weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

Monday, Sept. 19,
Huntley-Jackson Production of

THE WORLD.

SEE

The Harbor of Naples
The Great Ship Scene.
The Thrilling Ship Wreck.
The Famous Raft Scene.
The Lunatic Asylum.
The Storm at Sea.

Every Scene Produced As Advertised
Venita, the Dancing Wonder, will appear
at each performance.

PRICES - 10, 20, 30c.

Ladies free Monday night.
Reserved Seats on sale at Reed's Drug
Store.

Elks Benefit
SEPTEMBER 28.

Willie Collier

—IN—

The Man From
Mexico.

Tickets Now On Sale.
Prices - 50c, 75c and \$1

You Can Buy

Blankets

at the Big Store either for Cash or
Credit.

We have them at all prices---

50¢, 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.25

per pair and upward.

All sizes---all colors. A great
stock for you to select from.

The Credit feature is quite an item
for those who need Blankets at once
and are a little short of cash.

No matter which way you want
to pay, you want to see the greatest
stock in town.

We can say "ditto" about

Comforts.

This chilly weather makes them
needful, and you can buy them from
us much cheaper than you can make
them.

We call especial attention to our

75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Ones.

They are certainly the greatest
value ever shown.

And here our "part down and the
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THE S. G. HARD CO
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several weeks.

—Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Huston this
morning left for Bridgeport. They will
remain there several weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

Monday, Sept. 19,
Huntley-Jackson Production of

THE WORLD.

SEE

The Harbor of Naples
The Great Ship Scene.
The Thrilling Ship Wreck.
The Famous Raft Scene.
The Lunatic Asylum.
The Storm at Sea.

Every Scene Produced As Advertised
Venita, the Dancing Wonder, will appear
at each performance.

PRICES - 10, 20, 30c.

Ladies free Monday night.

Reserved Seats on sale at Reed's Drug
Store.

Elks Benefit
SEPTEMBER 28.

Willie Collier

—IN—

The Man From
Mexico.

Tickets Now On Sale.

Prices - 50c, 75c and \$1

You Can Buy

Blankets

at the Big Store either for Cash or
Credit.

We have them at all prices---

50¢, 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.25

per pair and upward.

All sizes--all colors. A great
stock for you to select from.

The Credit feature is quite an item
for those who need Blankets at once
and are a little short of cash.

No matter which way you want
to pay, you want to see the greatest
stock in town.

We can say "ditto" about

Comforts.

This chilly weather makes them
needful, and you can buy them from
us much cheaper than you can make
them.

We call especial attention to our

75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Ones.

They are certainly the greatest
value ever shown.

And here our "part down and the
balance in payments" comes in nice.

THE S. G. HARD CO
THE BIG STORE

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Jim read it over, printed matter, punches and all, and rushed for a drug store. He bought dyes for his hair, a stain for his complexion, got a pair of blue goggles and ran a concealing bandage over his chin. A barber took off his mustache, and for a dollar a cheap oculist made his eyes blue, so that the goggles were re-enforced with corroboration. It took all his money but 40 cents. Then he climbed aboard the train.

He had reached Port Costa when the conductor came around and gave one hurried look at the ticket.

"This thing expired a month ago," he said tersely.

The telegraph poles were pendulous with blue and brimstone for two weeks after Crawford had finished his walk back to Oakland.—Chicago Record.

"NO BOXES SOLD HERE."

A Sign Displayed In Shops Which Guard Carefully Their Reputations.

"No Boxes Sold Here" is the sign that hangs in one of the principal jewelry establishments in the city. The sign made its appearance after the shopping of one Christmas season. But there is no time of the year in which the demand for boxes is quite discontinued, and the sign serves its purpose always.

The demand for boxes was prompted by the amiable desire to deceive some friend or relative into the belief that the article presented to him came from the best establishment in the city. Similar attempts are made at the well known glass and china shops, at one of the well known French confectioners and at all of the establishments which have made a reputation in some particular field.

Nearly all of these answer such applications with the words of the sign, "No Boxes Sold Here," but there are some few which sell them as regularly as they do other objects of merchandise and are quite indifferent to what becomes of them so long as they get their rather high prices for the empty boxes bearing the name of the firm. Similar indifference is shown by a well known English pickle factory, which allows its labels to be sold here and pasted over any sort of stuff that the purchaser of them happens to concoct.—New York Sun.

The Nose Lasts Longest.

Bone and cartilage enter so largely into the structure of the nose and determine its characteristics that it undergoes little perceptible change, as a rule, with the lapse of years. The brow becomes wrinkled, and crows' feet gather round the eyes, which themselves gradually grow dim as time rolls on. Cheeks lose the bloom which cosmetics cannot replace and lips their fullness and color.

The chin, dimpled in youth, develops angularities or globularities, as the case may be, and the eyebrows become heavy with the crop of many years' growth. The nose shows no mark comparable to these familiar facial indications of the approach of old age and practically enjoys immunity from the ravages which time makes on the other features of the face. Next to the nose, probably the ears, as a rule, show the fewest and least obvious signs of old age.

Little Marble Imported Now.

The importation of marble to the United States has almost ceased. It is only now and then that a cargo arrives at this port, while a few years ago a fleet of sailing vessels brought many cargoes annually from the famous Carrara quarries in Italy to Philadelphia. Marble buildings seem to be becoming things of the past, and the tombstone makers find little demand for marble tombs, slabs or monuments. Granite has taken the place of marble everywhere, even in the cemeteries, where marble shafts and slabs were formerly the only proper things. Granite, unlike marble, does not require very frequent cleaning and looks well without being touched up for years. It also admits of a high polish and does not show the marks of rust by contact with metal, as marble does.—Philadelphia Record.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, English Quail,

American Pheasant, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. *

When Wellington Was Mad.

The Czar Nicholas' visit to Windsor in 1844 afforded Murray an opportunity to be present at one of the few occasions when the Duke of Wellington lost control of himself. He did it at a review before the queen, her imperial guest, and the royal family, when, contrary to his orders, issued for the queen's convenience, the guns were fired. The hero of a hundred fights stormed in "a most violent manner."

When the prince tried to pacify him by saying it was doubtless a mistake, he replied: "It is very good of your royal highness to excuse it, but there should be no mistakes. Military orders should be punctually obeyed, and so long as I command the army they shall be obeyed!" The emperor was astonished, and the suits looked at each other with blank faces, while the artillery was ordered off the maneuvering ground.

Summer ravens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania Lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The News Review for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsburgh	15:45	11:30	11:00	17:30	
Rochester	6:40	2:15	11:55	8:25	
Beaver	6:45	2:20	12:00	8:30	
Vanport	6:50	2:25	12:05	8:35	
Industry	7:00	2:35	12:10	8:44	
Cooks Ferry	7:03	2:38	12:13	8:47	
Smiths Ferry	7:11	2:46	12:20	8:55	
East Liverpool	7:20	2:55	12:30	9:05	
Wellsville	7:32	3:07	12:42	9:15	
Wellsville	7:42	3:08	12:45		
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:12	12:50		
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:18	12:55		
Hammondsville	8:01	3:27	1:03		
Ironton	8:06	3:32	1:06		
Salineville	8:25	3:51	1:27		
Bayard	9:09	4:10	2:05		
Alliance	9:40	4:35	2:30		
Ravenna	10:40	5:05	3:10		
Hudson	11:02	5:28	3:30		
Cleveland	12:10	6:25	4:30		
Wellsville	7:47	3:10	6:55	15:55	11:02
Wellsville Shop	7:52	3:13	6:58	15:59	11:05
Yellow Creek	7:57	3:18	7:04	16:05	11:10
Port Homer	8:03	3:23	7:09	16:09	11:15
Empire	8:10	3:28	7:14	16:17	11:21
Elliottsville	8:17	3:35	7:21	16:21	11:23
Portville	8:23	3:41	7:27	16:30	11:28
Oostonia	8:28	3:46	7:32	16:37	
Steubenville	8:44	4:00	7:45	16:51	11:45
Mingo Je	8:51	4:07	7:53	17:01	11:53
Brilliant	8:58	4:14	8:00	17:12	12:01
Brush Run	9:07	4:23	8:09	17:24	12:07
Portville	9:14	4:30	8:16	17:30	12:15
Yorkville	9:19	4:35	8:21	17:37	12:21
Marion Ferry	9:32	4:48	8:34	17:52	12:28
Bridgeport	9:40	4:56	8:42	17:58	12:35
Wellsville	9:50	5:05	8:49	18:10	12:45

Eastward.	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Bellaire	14:45	19:00	14:45	11:00	12:45
Bridgeport	4:53	9:09	4:53	11:10	12:45
Marion Ferry	5:01	9:15	5:01	11:16	12:51
Yorkville	5:15	9:28	5:15	11:28	12:58
Portville	5:20	9:33	5:20	11:33	13:03
Brush Run	5:28	9:41	5:28	11:41	13:11
Mingo Je	5:35	9:48	5:35	11:48	13:18
Steubenville	5:44	9:56	5:44	11:56	13:26
Costonia	5:50	10:02	5:50	12:02	13:32
Toronto	6:07	10:19	6:07	12:19	13:49
Elliottsville	6:11	10:23	6:11	12:23	13:53
Portville	6:13	10:25	6:13	12:25	13:55
Port Homer	6:20	10:32	6:20	12:32	14:02
Yellow Creek	6:26	10:38	6:26	12:38	14:08
Wellsville Shop	6:31	10:43	6:31	12:43	14:13
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Fullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

No. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

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For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



IS YOUR HEAD CLEAR? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and renewed vitality by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Or, for one month's treatment, all druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. E. A. FORD & CO., Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

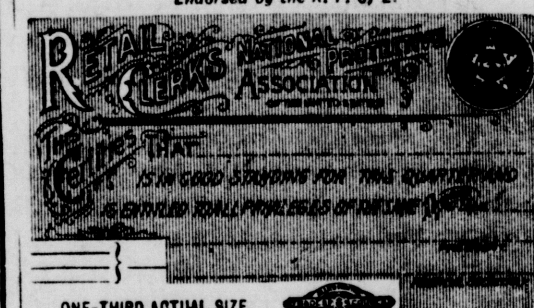
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE. COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

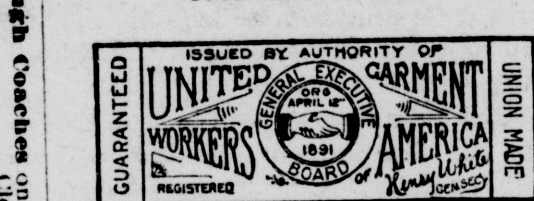


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

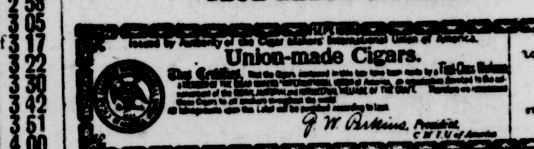


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

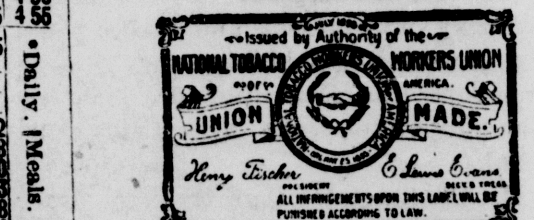
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



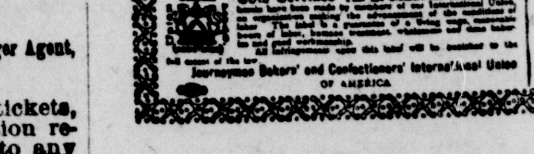
The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size fac-simile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions.

and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and crackers Label:



UNION-MADE GOODS

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM \$100 TO \$10,000, on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY, Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

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The favorite is, a long slip which is designed to be punched to fit the description of the purchaser, so that by no means can it be used by another than the rightful owner. When one of these tickets appears in a scalper's stock, it looks like a porous plaster, being punctured for the color of the eyes, the hair, stature, weight, complexion and other details of the physical make up.

Once Jim Crawford of Laramie found himself stuck in San Francisco with \$4 and a fearful hunger for home. But \$4 was as nothing to the fare back over the desert. While he was worrying his soul with regrets he came upon a neatly folded slip of paper which had been lost, doubtless by some hurried tourist. It was one of those pieces of organette music representing a ride back to Ogden.

Jim read it over, printed matter, punches and all, and rushed for a drug store. He bought dyes for his hair, a stain for his complexion, got a pair of blue goggles and ran a concealing bandage over his chin. A barber took off his mustache, and for a dollar a cheap oculist made his eyes blue, so that the goggles were re-enforced with corroboration. It took all his money but 40 cents. Then he climbed aboard the train.

He had reached Port Costa when the conductor came around and gave one hurried look at the ticket.

"This thing expired a month ago," he said tersely.

The telegraph poles were pendulous with blue and brimstone for two weeks after Crawford had finished his walk back to Oakland.—Chicago Record.

"NO BOXES SOLD HERE."

A Sign Displayed In Shops Which Guard Carefully Their Reputations.

"No Boxes Sold Here" is the sign that hangs in one of the principal jewelry establishments in the city. The sign made its appearance after the shopping of one Christmas season. But there is no time of the year in which the demand for boxes is quite discontinued, and the sign serves its purpose always.

The demand for boxes was prompted by the amiable desire to deceive some friend or relative into the belief that the article presented to him came from the best establishment in the city. Similar attempts are made at the well known glass and china shops, at one of the well known French confectioners and at all of the establishments which have made a reputation in some particular field.

Nearly all of these answer such applications with the words of the sign, "No Boxes Sold Here," but there are some few which sell them as regularly as they do other objects of merchandise and are quite indifferent to what becomes of them so long as they get their rather high prices for the empty boxes bearing the name of the firm. Similar indifference is shown by a well known English pickle factory, which allows its labels to be sold here and pasted over any sort of stuff that the purchaser of them happens to concoct.—New York Sun.

The Nose Lasts Longest.

Bone and cartilage enter so largely into the structure of the nose and determine its characteristics that it undergoes little perceptible change, as a rule, with the lapse of years. The brow becomes wrinkled, and crows' feet gather round the eyes, which themselves gradually grow dim as time rolls on. Cheeks lose the bloom which cosmetics cannot replace and lips their fullness and color.

The chin, dimpled in youth, develops angularities or globularities, as the case may be, and the eyebrows become heavy with the crop of many years' growth. The nose shows no mark comparable to these familiar facial indications of the approach of old age and practically enjoys immunity from the ravages which time makes on the other features of the face. Next to the nose, probably the ears, as a rule, show the fewest and least obvious signs of old age.

Little Marble Imported Now.

The importation of marble to the United States has almost ceased. It is only now and then that a cargo arrives at this port, while a few years ago a fleet of sailing vessels brought many cargoes annually from the famous Carrara quarries in Italy to Philadelphia. Marble buildings seem to be becoming things of the past, and the tombstone makers find little demand for marble tombs, slabs or monuments. Granite has taken the place of marble everywhere, even in the cemeteries, where marble shafts and slabs were formerly the only proper things. Granite, unlike marble, does not require very frequent cleaning and looks well without being touched up for years. It also admits of a high polish and does not show the marks of rust by contact with metal, as marble does.—Philadelphia Record.



GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, English Quail, American Pheasant, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. *

When Wellington Was Mad.

The Czar Nicholas' visit to Windsor in 1844 afforded Murray an opportunity to be present at one of the few occasions when the Duke of Wellington lost control of himself. He did it at a review before the queen, her imperial guest, and the royal family, when, contrary to his orders, issued for the queen's convenience, the guns were fired. The hero of a hundred fights stormed in "a most violent manner."

When the prince tried to pacify him by saying it was doubtless a mistake, he replied: "It is very good of your royal highness to excuse it, but there should be no mistakes. Military orders should be punctually obeyed, and so long as I command the army they shall be obeyed!" The emperor was astonished, and the snits looked at each other with blank faces, while the artillery was ordered off the maneuvering ground.

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the coast, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania Lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The News Review for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	335 337 339 341 359		335 337 339 341 359	
	AM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsburgh, Pa.	15 45	11 30	14 30	11 07
Rochester	6 40	2 15	11 50	8 25
Beaver	6 45	2 20	12 05	8 30
Vanport	6 50	2 25	12 10	8 35
Industry	7 00	2 35	12 20	8 45
Cooks Ferry	7 05	2 40	12 25	8 50
Smiths Ferry	7 10	2 45	12 30	8 55
East Liverpool	7 20	2 49	12 40	9 05
Wellsville	7 30	3 00	12 40	9 15
Wellsville	7 42	3 06	12 45	9 20
Wellsville Shop	7 46	3 10	12 50	9 25
Yellow Creek	7 52	3 16	12 55	9 30
Hammondsville	8 01	3 25	1 03	9 39
Irondale	8 06	3 32	1 06	9 44
Salineville	8 09	3 35	1 07	9 47
Bayard	8 13	3 39	1 11	9 51
Alliance	8 19	3 45	1 17	9 57
Ravenna	8 40	4 06	1 38	10 18
Hudson	11 02	5 28	4 30	11 40
Cleveland	12 10	6 25	5 40	12 45

Eastward.	340 336 334 330 328		340 336 334 330 328	
	AM	PM	AM	PM
Bellaire	14 45	9 00	14 45	11 00
Wellsville	4 53	9 09	4 53	11 10
Yellow Creek	5 07	9 15	5 07	11 15
Port Homer	5 10	9 18	5 10	11 18
Empire	5 15	9 23	5 15	11 23
Elliottsville	5 20	9 33	5 20	11 33
Toronto	5 25	9 41	5 25	11 38
Costonia	5 35	9 48	5 35	11 48
Steubenville	5 44	9 56	5 44	11 56
Mingo Je	5 51	10 07	5 51	12 07
Brilliant	5 58	10 14	5 58	12 14
Rush Run	6 07	10 23	6 07	12 23
Portland	6 14	10 30	6 14	12 30
Yorkville	6 19	10 35	6 19	12 35
Marion Ferry	6 24	10 40	6 24	12 40
Yellow Creek	6 30	10 42	6 30	12 42
Wellsville	6 35	10 47	6 35	12 47
Bellaire	6 40	10 50	6 40	12 50

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LORE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, 6-36-38-H PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and renewed vitality by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Cure Stomach Cured. 25 cts. for one month's supply. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. E. F. FELL & CO., Cleveland, O.

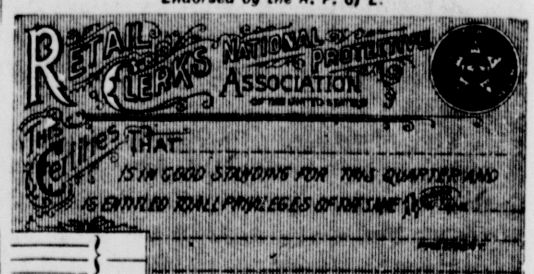
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE. COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.



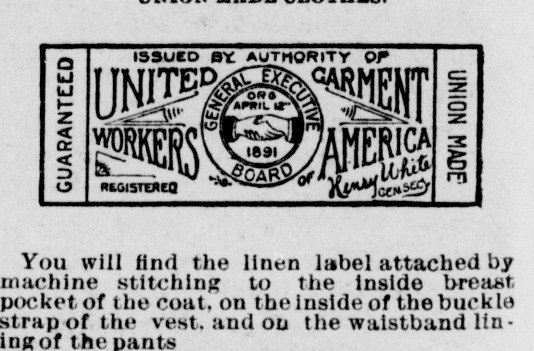
The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



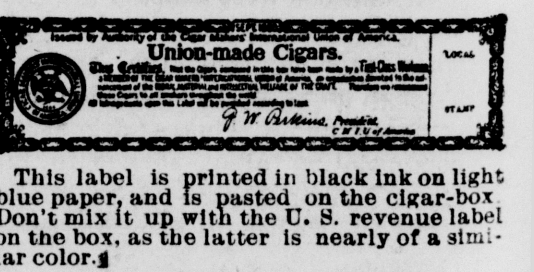
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.



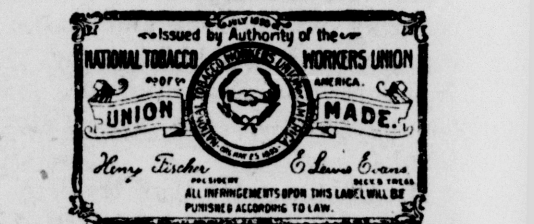
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



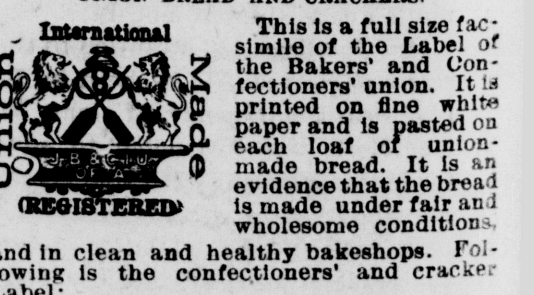
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



Label

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM \$100 TO \$10,000.

on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

WHY THE FISH DIED

E. H. Flynn Is Seeking Information.

SENT BY BOARD OF HEALTH

The State Authorities Are Making an Exhaustive Search For Facts—The Gentleman Also Wanted a Plan of Liverpool's Sewer System.

E. H. Flynn, representing the state board of health, was in the city this week.

He called upon Engineer George and requested that he be furnished a plan of the sewer system of the city together with the plan for the proposed second sewer district, and they will be sent him as soon as possible. The gentleman is making a tour of inspection of the cities located along the Ohio river, and is obtaining plans of all the sewers which empty into the stream with a view to ascertaining the exact condition of the water and making some needed restrictions for the health of the people who are compelled to use river water.

Another feature of his visit is to endeavor if possible to find out the cause of the death of the fish which floated down the river a few months ago by the thousands, and to make provisions in order that it will not take place again. It is expected the report of the gentleman will not be completed for several months.

WONDERFUL.

John Nisson, the well known contractor who is grading Lisbon street, is the happiest man in the county. Yesterday he told his story to the News Review as follows:

"I have been a victim of rheumatism for several years. Four weeks ago while superintending the work my suffering became so intense and I was so crippled that I was obliged to leave my work. I tried to walk to town but it was impossible, and I was taken to the office of Dr. E. F. Larkins in a buggy. With great difficulty I ascended the stairs on hands and feet, and you may imagine my surprise when in a few minutes I could walk as well as any one. "The one treatment without medicine cured me. When I returned to Lisbon street, the men would scarcely believe the fact. But it is true, every word of it. I feel well and strong and am confident Doctor Larkins has worked in my case a wonderful cure. There is no tendency to a return of the disease.

"Since my cure, I took another man who was suffering intolerable pain in the head to Doctor Larkins' office and saw him cured in five minutes without a drop of medicine."

FAREWELL RECEPTION

Tendered Rev. J. M. Huston by the Epworth League.

The Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal church last evening tendered their former pastor, Rev. J. M. Huston, a farewell reception.

The lecture room was crowded. Reverend Huston reviewed the work of the past five years, during which time he was pastor of the church, after which refreshments were served to all present. At the close of the meeting Reverend Huston was given the Chautauqua salute.

A HANDSOME STORE.

Ed Hassey Has Moved Into New Quarters.

Ed Hassey, the popular caterer, has moved from his late quarters in Sixth street to the Deidrick block, Washington street, where he is fitting up a handsome store. In a few days he will have the finest of fresh candies, the original Boss ice cream, and dainty lunch for the public. Mr. Hassey invites all his friends to give him a call, and he will guarantee satisfaction. *

ONE OVERDRAWN.

But There Is Money In All Other of the City's Funds.

The report of Treasurer Herbert for the month shows the street fund to be overdrawn \$2,434.07. The balances in the other funds are as follows:

General, \$305.53; wharf, \$68.97; fire, \$366.28; police, \$1,529.38; light, \$2,542.66; sinking, \$3,268.53; interest, \$2,078.01; sanitary, \$562.31; bridge, \$444.82.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank the people of East Liverpool, Mrs. J. N. Taylor and all other members of the Red Cross society who gave us their sympathy during our recent great bereavement.

MR. AND MRS. WALTER BURROWS AND FAMILY.

CONTENTION IN CRETE.

A Source of Long Anxiety to European Powers.

SEAT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Crisis at Candia a Surprise to Europe. Constant Revolts of the Christians in Crete — The Sultan's Castilian Promise After the Rebellion of 1888 — Greece's Bold Diplomatic Move — Crete as the Elephant of the Powers.

After all the Vesuvius of European politics is not the Chinese or the African but the eastern question. Just when this volcano seems to be slumbering most harmlessly it breaks out in full action. For the last two years the crisis of the eastern question has turned on the island of Crete, where dwell 70,000 Mussulmans and 200,000 Christians, who hate one another like poison. This is not the population of a big English manufacturing town, but enough to have caused the diplomats of Europe many sleepless nights. "We are prepared to hear anything from the orient," is the saying at the chancelleries. "Prophecy is useless here, while on all other questions we may always have some idea of what is in store in the immediate future."

No one of the public of Europe was thinking of the Cretan affair the other day. Its respect was historical, like the Greco-Turkish war. Occasionally there appeared in the newspapers a few lines saying that this power had refused to do this and the other power had refused to do that in the arrangement for a joint government of the island. This was taken to mean merely a disagreement over details which was bound to be reconciled.

Today the European public will almost have forgotten the Hispano-American war, stocks on the bourse and of Paris and Berlin and on the London Stock Exchange will experience a slump, and all eyes will be turned toward Constantinople and Candia at least for the time being. The diplomats themselves have not been so confident at heart, for they have been too well convinced that they were putting off the possibility of a crisis from one day to another. It is 18 months since the powers, following the departure of Prince George's flotilla for Crete, agreed jointly to appoint a Christian governor of the island and jointly to maintain order until an autonomous government should be established under the nominal suzerainty of the sultan. No governor proposed has yet been agreed upon by all of the powers. Scores of princes and other colorless minds have been canvassed in the different chancelleries, but in each instance some one of them objected. No set of reforms was offered by any ambitious lawmaker of one of the powers that pleased all, and it was understood that no definite step of any kind could be taken until all were in accord.

In the meantime their warships have lain in the harbors of the island, and their troops, each in its own zone of influence, have administered order. Meanwhile the Mussulmans and the Christians who were to be made to lie down like the lion and the lamb together have grown no fonder of one another. The same elements are now at work in Crete that have been at work there ever since the island fell into Turkish hands in 823. In 960 the Greeks recovered it by conquest. They sold it to the Venetians in 1204. In 1645 the Moslems got it back, and they have kept it ever since in much the same manner that the Spaniards have held Cuba, by garrisons of soldiers in the seaport towns. Over all was a pasha, who had to deliver up so much revenue every year to the sultan and was welcome to make as much more as he could. The Moslems lived in the towns, where they were protected, and the Greeks lived in the country.

Of the 250 years of Turkish government the Christians had been in open revolt more than 100 times. When the Greek citizen could not pay his taxes, he took to the mountains, where he lived on the bounty of the peasants, which he sometimes enforced, if necessary, at the point of his rifle, which is ever his companion, and of which, he will tell you, he is fonder than of his wife. If the governing pasha found that a town was not profitable, he did not hesitate to arrange a massacre by way of discipline. Two thousand years ago Crete had a population of more than 1,000,000. It probably had nearly 1,000,000 at the beginning of the Turkish regime as against 270,000 now. In recent times this story of slaughter and destruction has appealed to humanitarian Europe, though not as strongly as the outrages in other portions of the empire which had the political advantage of being fairer game for the territorial ambition of some European power. Sporadic insurrection at times became general, as in the case of the bloody rebellions of 1866, 1877 and 1888.

After the rebellion of 1888 the sultan made a truly Castilian promise to be good and agreed to the provisions of the Halepa act, which received international sanction and provided for a na-

tional assembly which was to lay and provide for the collection of revenues. But the sultan's memory is also truly Castilian. He soon abolished the assembly and took charge of the revenues himself. The powers then intervened and had a Christian governor appointed. This only resulted in a national assembly, which was ineffective, except in proving that the preceding governor had misappropriated the funds which were to have been used for certain public improvements. The sultan so managed his Christian governor then that the Christians were worse off than ever. A revolt began in March, 1896, and the sultan slyly recalled him as a rogue who had estranged his loving subjects, and sent in his stead a Mussulman governor to put down the revolt, which thereupon promptly spread throughout the island.

Most of the Cretan Christians are Greeks, and all desire to be annexed to Greece. They asked for their independence when the London convention created the Greek kingdom in 1821 as a sequel of the Greek revolution. But the same cause then, as now, prevented accession to their request. The powers were afraid to allow the new nation enough strength so that it could become a factor in the affairs of Europe. With the events following the last rebellion in Crete up to the close of the Greco-Turkish war every one is familiar. The Greeks of the mainland sent this time to their brethren more than the assistance of private individuals. Colonel Vassos landed in Crete with a regiment of soldiers, Prince George, second son of the king of Greece, made a demonstration with a flotilla of torpedo boats, and the Greek government formally announced the annexation of the island to the kingdom of Greece.

By this bold diplomatic move Greece hoped to cause a disagreement of the powers on the question of coercing him. Then a European war would result or they would have to stand idly by to avoid a European war and allow him to gain his ends. The powers, however, at once flew to their old cover. The balance of power must be maintained. They agreed so far as to blockade Crete, but the public opinion of England would not submit to the blockade of the Piræus, which was the desire of Emperor William, who a little later withdrew altogether from the concert so far as the Greco-Turkish question was concerned.

Vassos was told that he must leave Crete. He went into camp in the hills, out of reach of the guns of the fleet, and with his thousand men snapped his fingers at all the powers of Europe because two of them would not agree with the others to go after him. As the powers can do nothing without agreeing, as they do little when they agree, and as they seldom agree except to disagree, it was not surprising that this amusing situation continued for two months.

The Cretans continued to massacre the Turks whenever they could, and the Turks were not slow to return the compliment, except in the seaport towns, where the marines of the different powers acted as police. Immediately after the departure of Vassos for Crete the sultan and the Greek government began massing troops on the Thessalian frontier. The Greco-Turkish war was the inevitable result. Had the Greeks won Crete's hope would have been dashed to the ground just the same as it was by their overwhelming defeat. The powers would not have allowed such a powerful little people as victory would have proved them to be further to aggrandize themselves. They agreed—to the horror of Emperor William, then no longer one of the concert—that the sultan should not annex any portion of Thessaly except such as should allow a rearrangement of the frontier which placed the mountain passes in possession of the Turks, permitted the sultan an indemnity of only \$15,000,000 instead of the \$43,000,000 he demanded, and to guarantee the payment of the amount took charge of the revenues of Greece.

But Crete remained as an elephant on the hands of the powers. They could agree to nothing except to hold it tentatively among themselves. The Christians and the Mussulmans continued to fight whenever they got a chance. Over the towns, which are the headquarters of the zones of influence allotted each of the five powers, England, France, Russia, Austria and Italy, they exercise military law from the headquarters of a consul's office and the men-of-war in the harbor.

The Christians are not satisfied. If they cannot be Greeks, they prefer to indulge in their natural gift for irregular fighting, which is the heritage of centuries of insurrections. Much less are the Moslems satisfied. The shoe is on the other foot now. They have been called upon to pay taxes instead of helping to massacre Christians who did not pay. This infraction on their rights, as they understand them, they have resented in a manner characteristic of the scum which hangs about the seaport towns of Crete. Indeed the British had not advanced so far in their pacification of Candia that Mussulmans were allowed to go into the country—this, because of the danger of a conflict between them and the Greeks. The Greeks were allowed to come into the town, however, as there they were under the eyes of the police and soldiers, while the Mussulmans in the country would not be. The Mussulmans could not appreciate the distinction and have wiped out the in-

sult with blood.

All the Cretans, of whatever religion, are quarrelsome, dirty and picturesque. The European officers and officials assigned to the work of governing them have long since become disgusted with their tasks. If they satisfy a complaint of one faction one day, another one is sure to arise the next. Not having much else to do, especially when fighting is suppressed, the Cretans are extremely apt at making complaints.

It will be some satisfaction to Emperor William to know that none of his men-of-war fired on this nominally Turkish town. As a reward for his partiality to the sultan he is to be allowed to start some scheme, at present vague and harmless, but possibly a Kiao Chou, for colonization in Syria. This is partly responsible—wholly responsible, his critics say—for his forthcoming much advertised and devout tour in Palestine. The nation which in return for concessions in Africa has just agreed not to molest his Syrian scheme now has its soldiers massacred by the subjects of the sultan. And the sultan, since the Greco-Turkish war, is not so ready to apologize for massacres as he was previously. He boasts of allies and wants Crete back.—New York Press.

FUN IN THE FOOTNOTE.

A Popular Librettist Couldn't Withhold a Joke on Prospective Bride.

W. S. Gilbert does not retain all of his humor for use in his librettos.

In the early days of his success, when Gilbert and Sullivan were considered by managers as the "sure winners" in the comic opera field, a young woman who was a member of one of the "Pinafore" companies wrote to Gilbert telling him of her approaching marriage with a young man of good position and family.

Gilbert congratulated the young woman and expressed the hope that her future might be prosperous and happy.

Only a little more than a month passed, and another letter from the same girl reached him, in which she stated that her engagement with the young man had been broken and that she had accepted another suitor.

He replied that he had every confidence in her judgment and again expressed his hearty wishes for her welfare.

It was almost two months after that that Gilbert received a third letter from the same girl, who informed him that young Lord — had proposed and that she had accepted him after breaking her engagement with No. 2.

Gilbert's humor could no longer withstand the temptation, and he wrote, "I desire to congratulate you on your approaching marriage with"— Here he placed an asterisk and in a footnote added:

"Here insert the name of the happy man."

This is probably as characteristic a piece of humor as any that appears in his "Bab Ballads" or in his works for the stage.—New York Press.

A Useful Coffin.

It may not be generally known that the Dutch Boers at the Cape, especially those living in remote districts where material is expensive and labor difficult to obtain, frequently purchase at least one coffin beforehand which is placed in a conspicuous position in the "voorkamer" or principal sitting room and utilized as an article of furniture, for ornament or as a receptacle for clothing and other oddments.

One farmer well known to the writer possesses a beautifully finished article of this sort which he purchased about 30 years ago. During that period he has buried three wives each of whom had to be content with coffins of the commonest material and roughest workmanship while his own awaiting its possessor stands in all its luster of polished teak and silver mountings.

For the present the old gentleman uses it as a couch for his midday nap in order, as he sometimes remarks with grave humor, that he may get accustomed to it.—Cape Times.

A German Word Serpent.

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to a

3-Sheet Poster.

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Book Work.

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Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

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In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

WHY THE FISH DIED

E. H. Flynn Is Seeking Information.

SENT BY BOARD OF HEALTH

The State Authorities Are Making an Exhaustive Search For Facts—The Gentleman Also Wanted a Plan of Liverpool's Sewer System.

E. H. Flynn, representing the state board of health, was in the city this week.

He called upon Engineer George and requested that he be furnished a plan of the sewer system of the city together with the plan for the proposed second sewer district, and they will be sent him as soon as possible. The gentleman is making a tour of inspection of the cities located along the Ohio river, and is obtaining plans of all the sewers which empty into the stream with a view to ascertaining the exact condition of the water and making some needed restrictions for the health of the people who are compelled to use river water.

Another feature of his visit is to endeavor if possible to find out the cause of the death of the fish which floated down the river a few months ago by the thousands, and to make provisions in order that it will not take place again. It is expected the report of the gentleman will not be completed for several months.

WONDERFUL.

John Nisson, the well known contractor who is grading Lisbon street, is the happiest man in the county. Yesterday he told his story to the News Review as follows:

"I have been a victim of rheumatism for several years. Four weeks ago while superintending the work my suffering became so intense and I was so crippled that I was obliged to leave my work. I tried to walk to town but it was impossible, and I was taken to the office of Dr. E. F. Larkins in a buggy. With great difficulty I ascended the stairs on hands and feet, and you may imagine my surprise when in a few minutes I could walk as well as any one. "The one treatment without medicine cured me. When I returned to Lisbon street, the men would scarcely believe the fact. But it is true, every word of it. I feel well and strong and am confident Doctor Larkins has worked in my case a wonderful cure. There is no tendency to a return of the disease.

"Since my cure, I took another man who was suffering intolerable pain in the head to Doctor Larkins' office and saw him cured in five minutes without a drop of medicine."

FAREWELL RECEPTION

Tendered Rev. J. M. Huston by the Epworth League.

The Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal church last evening tendered their former pastor, Rev. J. M. Huston, a farewell reception.

The lecture room was crowded. Reverend Huston reviewed the work of the past five years, during which time he was pastor of the church, after which refreshments were served to all present. At the close of the meeting Reverend Huston was given the Chautauqua salute.

A HANDSOME STORE.

Ed Hassey Has Moved Into New Quarters.

Ed Hassey, the popular caterer, has moved from his late quarters in Sixth street to the Deidrick block, Washington street, where he is fitting up a handsome store. In a few days he will have the finest of fresh candies, the original Boss ice cream, and dainty lunch for the public. Mr. Hassey invites all his friends to give him a call, and he will guarantee satisfaction.

ONE OVERDRAWN.

But There Is Money In All Other of the City's Funds.

The report of Treasurer Herbert for the month shows the street fund to be overdrawn \$2,434.07. The balances in the other funds are as follows:

General, \$305.53; wharf, \$68.97; fire, \$366.28; police, \$1,529.38; light, \$2,542.66; sinking, \$3,268.53; interest, \$2,078.01; sanitary, \$562.31; bridge, \$444.82.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank the people of East Liverpool, Mrs. J. N. Taylor and all other members of the Red Cross society who gave us their sympathy during our recent great bereavement. FR. AND MRS. WALTER BURROWS AND FAMILY.

CONTENTION IN CRETE.

A Source of Long Anxiety to European Powers.

SEAT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Crisis at Candia a Surprise to Europe. Constant Revolts of the Christians in Crete — The Sultan's Castilian Promise After the Rebellion of 1888 — Greece's Bold Diplomatic Move — Crete as the Elephant of the Powers.

After all the Vesuvius of European politics is not the Chinese or the African but the eastern question. Just when this volcano seems to be slumbering most harmlessly it breaks out in full action. For the last two years the crisis of the eastern question has turned on the island of Crete, where dwell 70,000 Mussulmans and 200,000 Christians, who hate one another like poison. This is not the population of a big English manufacturing town, but enough to have caused the diplomats of Europe many sleepless nights. "We are prepared to hear anything from the orient," is the saying at the chancelleries. "Prophecy is useless here, while on all other questions we may always have some idea of what is in store in the immediate future."

No one of the public of Europe was thinking of the Cretan affair the other day. Its respect was historical, like the Greco-Turkish war. Occasionally there appeared in the newspapers a few lines saying that this power had refused to do this and the other power had refused to do that in the arrangement for a joint government of the island. This was taken to mean merely a disagreement over details which was bound to be reconciled.

Today the European public will almost have forgotten the Hispano-American war, stocks on the bourse and of Paris and Berlin and on the London Stock Exchange will experience a slump, and all eyes will be turned toward Constantinople and Candia at least for the time being. The diplomats themselves have not been so confident at heart, for they have been too well convinced that they were putting off the possibility of a crisis from one day to another. It is 18 months since the powers, following the departure of Prince George's flotilla for Crete, agreed jointly to appoint a Christian governor of the island and jointly to maintain order until an autonomous government should be established under the nominal suzerainty of the sultan. No governor proposed has yet been agreed upon by all of the powers. Scores of princes and other colorful minds have been canvassed in the different chancelleries, but in each instance some one of them objected. No set of reforms was offered by any ambitious lawmaker of one of the powers that pleased all, and it was understood that no definite step of any kind could be taken until all were in accord.

In the meantime their warships have lain in the harbors of the island, and their troops, each in its own zone of influence, have administered order. Meanwhile the Mussulmans and the Christians who were to be made to lie down like the lion and the lamb together have grown no fonder of one another. The same elements are now at work in Crete that have been at work there ever since the island fell into Turkish hands in 823. In 960 the Greeks recovered it by conquest. They sold it to the Venetians in 1204. In 1645 the Moslems got it back, and they have kept it ever since in much the same manner that the Spaniards have held Cuba, by garrisons of soldiers in the seaport towns. Over all was a pasha, who had to deliver up so much revenue every year to the sultan and was welcome to make as much more as he could. The Moslems lived in the towns, where they were protected, and the Greeks lived in the country.

Of the 250 years of Turkish government the Christians had been in open revolt more than 100 times. When the Greek citizen could not pay his taxes, he took to the mountains, where he lived on the bounty of the peasants, which he sometimes enforced, if necessary, at the point of his rifle, which is ever his companion, and of which, he will tell you, he is fonder than of his wife. If the governing pasha found that a town was not profitable, he did not hesitate to arrange a massacre by way of discipline. Two thousand years ago Crete had a population of more than 1,000,000. It probably had nearly 1,000,000 at the beginning of the Turkish regime as against 270,000 now. In recent times this story of slaughter and destruction has appealed to humanitarian Europe, though not as strongly as the outrages in other portions of the empire which had the political advantage of being fairer game for the territorial ambition of some European power. Sporadic insurrection at times became general, as in the case of the bloody rebellions of 1866, 1877 and 1888.

After the rebellion of 1888 the sultan made a truly Castilian promise to be good and agreed to the provisions of the Halepa act, which received international sanction and provided for a national assembly which was to lay and provide for the collection of revenues. But the sultan's memory is also truly Castilian. He soon abolished the assembly and took charge of the revenues himself. The powers then intervened and had a Christian governor appointed. This only resulted in a national assembly, which was ineffective, except in proving that the preceding governor had misappropriated the funds which were to have been used for certain public improvements. The sultan so managed his Christian governor then that the Christians were worse off than ever. A revolt began in March, 1896, and the sultan slyly recalled him as a rogue who had estranged his loving subjects, and sent in his stead a Mussulman governor to put down the revolt, which thereupon promptly spread throughout the island.

Most of the Cretan Christians are Greeks, and all desire to be annexed to Greece. They asked for their independence when the London convention created the Greek kingdom in 1821 as a sequel of the Greek revolution. But the same cause then, as now, prevented accession to their request. The powers were afraid to allow the new nation enough strength so that it could become a factor in the affairs of Europe. With the events following the last rebellion in Crete up to the close of the Greco-Turkish war every one is familiar. The Greeks of the mainland sent this time to their brethren more than the assistance of private individuals. Colonel Vassos landed in Crete with a regiment of soldiers, Prince George, second son of the king of Greece, made a demonstration with a flotilla of torpedo boats, and the Greek government formally announced the annexation of the island to the kingdom of Greece.

By this bold diplomatic move Greece hoped to cause a disagreement of the powers on the question of coercing him. Then a European war would result or they would have to stand idly by to avoid a European war and allow him to gain his ends. The powers, however, at once flew to their old cover. The balance of power must be maintained. They agreed so far as to blockade Crete, but the public opinion of England would not submit to the blockade of the Piræus, which was the desire of Emperor William, who a little later withdrew altogether from the concert so far as the Greco-Turkish question was concerned.

Vassos was told that he must leave Crete. He went into camp in the hills, out of reach of the guns of the fleet, and with his thousand men snapped his fingers at all the powers of Europe because two of them would not agree with the others to go after him. As the powers can do nothing without agreeing, as they do little when they agree, and as they seldom agree except to disagree, it was not surprising that this amusing situation continued for two months.

The Cretans continued to massacre the Turks whenever they could, and the Turks were not slow to return the compliment, except in the seaport towns, where the marines of the different powers acted as police. Immediately after the departure of Vassos for Crete the sultan and the Greek government began massing troops on the Thessalian frontier. The Greco-Turkish war was the inevitable result. Had the Greeks won Crete's hope would have been dashed to the ground just the same as it was by their overwhelming defeat. The powers would not have allowed such a powerful little people as victory would have proved them to be further to aggrandize themselves. They agreed — to the horror of Emperor William, then no longer one of the concert — that the sultan should not annex any portion of Thessaly except such as should allow a rearrangement of the frontier which placed the mountain passes in possession of the Turks, permitted the sultan an indemnity of only \$15,000,000 instead of the \$43,000,000 he demanded, and to guarantee the payment of the amount took charge of the revenues of Greece.

But Crete remained as an elephant on the hands of the powers. They could agree to nothing except to hold it tentatively among themselves. The Christians and the Mussulmans continued to fight whenever they got a chance. Over the towns, which are the headquarters of the zones of influence allotted each of the five powers, England, France, Russia, Austria and Italy, they exercise military law from the headquarters of a consul's office and the men-of-war in the harbor.

The Christians are not satisfied. If they cannot be Greeks, they prefer to indulge in their natural gift for irregular fighting, which is the heritage of centuries of insurrections. Much less are the Moslems satisfied. The shoe is on the other foot now. They have been called upon to pay taxes instead of helping to massacre Christians who did not pay. This infraction on their rights, as they understand them, they have resented in a manner characteristic of the scum which hangs about the seaport towns of Crete. Indeed the British had not advanced so far in their pacification of Candia that Mussulmans were allowed to go into the country — this, because of the danger of a conflict between them and the Greeks. The Greeks were allowed to come into the town, however, as there they were under the eyes of the police and soldiers, while the Mussulmans in the country would not be. The Mussulmans could not appreciate the distinction and have wiped out the in-

sult with blood.

All the Cretans, of whatever religion, are quarrelsome, dirty and picturesque ly vain. The European officers and officials assigned to the work of governing them have long since become disgusted with their tasks. If they satisfy a complaint of one faction one day, another one is sure to arise the next. Not having much else to do, especially when fighting is suppressed, the Cretans are extremely apt at making complaints.

It will be some satisfaction to Emperor William to know that none of his men-of-war fired on this nominally Turkish town. As a reward for his partiality to the sultan he is to be allowed to start some scheme, at present vague and harmless, but possibly a Kiao Chou, for colonization in Syria. This is partly responsible — wholly responsible, his critics say — for his forthcoming much advertised and devout tour in Palestine. The nation which in return for concessions in Africa has just agreed not to molest his Syrian scheme now has its soldiers massacred by the subjects of the sultan. And the sultan, since the Greco-Turkish war, is not so ready to apologize for massacres as he was previously. He boasts of allies and wants Crete back. — New York Press.

FUN IN THE FOOTNOTE.

A Popular Librettist Couldn't Withhold a Joke on Prospective Bride.

W. S. Gilbert does not retain all of his humor for use in his librettos.

In the early days of his success, when Gilbert and Sullivan were considered by managers as the "sure winners" in the comic opera field, a young woman who was a member of one of the "Pinafore" companies wrote to Gilbert telling him of her approaching marriage with a young man of good position and family.

Gilbert congratulated the young woman and expressed the hope that her future might be prosperous and happy.

Only a little more than a month passed, and another letter from the same girl reached him, in which she stated that her engagement with the young man had been broken and that she had accepted another suitor.

He replied that he had every confidence in her judgment and again expressed his hearty wishes for her welfare.

It was almost two months after that that Gilbert received a third letter from the same girl, who informed him that young Lord — had proposed and that she had accepted him after breaking her engagement with No. 2.

Gilbert's humor could no longer withstand the temptation, and he wrote, "I desire to congratulate you on your approaching marriage with" — Here he placed an asterisk and in a footnote added:

"Here insert the name of the happy man."

This is probably as characteristic a piece of humor as any that appears in his "Bab Ballads" or in his works for the stage. — New York Press.

A Useful Coffin.

It may not be generally known that the Dutch Boers at the Cape, especially those living in remote districts where material is expensive and labor difficult to obtain, frequently purchase at least one coffin beforehand which is placed in a conspicuous position in the "voorkamer" or principal sitting room and utilized as an article of furniture, for ornament or as a receptacle for clothing and other oddments.

One farmer well known to the writer possesses a beautifully finished article of this sort which he purchased about 30 years ago. During that period he has buried three wives each of whom had to be content with coffins of the commonest material and roughest workmanship while his own awaiting its possessor stands in all its luster of polished teak and silver mountings.

For the present the old gentleman uses it as a couch for his midday nap in order, as he sometimes remarks with grave humor, that he may get accustomed to it. — Cape Times.

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THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. H. Moore, of East End, was yesterday granted a pension of \$7 a month. Solicitor McGarry was a Wheeling visitor today.

Miss Sara Swaney left today for Columbus, where she will enter Ohio State university.

The Mission League of the Lutheran church will hold an important meeting tonight.

Mayor Bough this morning left for Lisbon where he spent the day attending the fair.

Miss Waggoner is seriously ill at her home in Avondale street with an attack of fever.

Mrs. R. B. Stevenson left this afternoon for Wheeling where she will spend two weeks.

Local union 32 at their last meeting initiated several candidates and transacted business of importance.

The picnic given yesterday by the Daughters of America was largely attended, and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

This morning a number of people left for Lisbon where they spent the day attending the fair. They will return home this evening.

The Junior Mechanics will Thursday evening give a reception in their hall to the members of Company E. A good program has been arranged.

A horse owned by Lyle Wyands, which was badly burned yesterday, was shot this morning in the stable of Harrison Rinehart in Seventh street.

The remains of Private Michael T. Eck did not arrive in the city today as expected, and no word has yet been received as to when they will arrive.

Howard Moon, who has been very ill at the home of his parents in Fourth street, suffered a relapse last night. For some time his condition was critical, but this morning he was improved.

The remains of Mrs. Doty, who died at the residence of Mrs. J. Johnson in Fourth street Monday evening, were taken to Montour, Pa., for burial on the early eastern train this morning.

Ben D. Kinney, of Union street, and Miss Kate Kinsey, of Second street, were married in Beaver last evening by Rev. H. H. Crawford, of the United Presbyterian church, of that place.

The residents of California hollow in the vicinity of the stone bridge were somewhat excited by the burning of a lot of brush on the hillside last night. The cause of the fire is unknown. It lasted several hours.

No arrests were made during the night and the jail is still without an occupant. A stranger came to city hall and was given lodging. He came here for the purpose of securing work, and being unable to find it, left for other parts this morning.

The work of erecting a culvert in Mulberry street, East End, has been commenced in earnest. A large amount of stone has been taken to that place, and the brick work will be commenced some time in the very near future. The entire work will consume about six weeks' time.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the East Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began in Barnesville last night. The conference will end next Monday. The regular business session began today which was presided over by Bishop A. D. Goodsell, president of the conference.

Last evening before council met claims committee met and went over several bills that were laid over the evening before. Chairman Olnhausen stated that hereafter all bills would have to come in properly signed or the committee would lay them over for one month and then perhaps the people would send them to the proper parties to be signed before presenting them to claims committee.

GUARDING THE MINT.

HOW THE PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION IS PROTECTED.

Little Chance For Any One to Get Rich Quickly by Helping Himself to Uncle Sam's Treasure—Patrols, Revolvers and Winchester in Plenty.

Probably not one person out of a hundred who pass by the Philadelphia mint that grim looking edifice at Chestnut and Juniper streets, after nightfall realizes what is going on inside. There is nothing mean about Uncle Sam, but he is determined that any one who gets his money shall get it honestly and by process duly laid down. Therefore he has taken all kinds of precautions to properly protect, especially at night, the millions upon millions piled up in the vaults.

The doors of the mint are closed every weekday promptly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After that hour no one out mint employees have any business within the walls which inclose so much money, and no one can either stay in or get in without a special permit from the superintendent. Needless to say, this is difficult to obtain.

Simultaneously with the closing of the doors at 4 o'clock the first shift of the night guard goes on duty. The shift is composed of the captain of the guard and 11 stalwart men. As the men file out to begin their round each one is handed a big Colt's revolver of the most approved pattern and loaded with big cartridges.

From then on till midnight seven of the 11 guards patrol without cessation every floor of the inside of the mint, from the corridors of the gloomy vaults where, away down in the earth, are stowed eighty odd million dollars in silver and almost as much gold, to the top floor, where there is nothing more valuable than machinery. Placed at frequent intervals throughout the corridors are electrical devices for enabling the captain of the guard to keep tabs on his men. Each of these little machines communicates with the rotunda opposite the Chestnut street entrance to the mint. Here it is that the captain is stationed all through the long hours of his shift. Every two minutes and a half the central machine in the rotunda denotes the presence of some one of the guard at some particular station in the building. If it doesn't, then the captain knows that something is wrong, and he immediately proceeds to discover what it is.

But it has been a long time since the little machine failed to send forth its announcement at the proper time, for the mint guards are patrolling up and down outside the big building, carefully watching that no suspicious characters approach too near the vast treasure left in their care.

Promptly at midnight the second shift of the night guard puts in an appearance to relieve the early shift. It is also composed of a captain and 11 men, and they are split up, as the other squad, into inside and outside details. From midnight on until 7 o'clock in the morning they follow in the footsteps of the first shift, with every faculty alert to catch an intruder.

The big revolvers are not the only weapons upon which the guards have to rely. On each side of the main corridor leading from the Chestnut street entrance stands a walnut case. Through the polished glass front of one frown 20 Winchester rifles. The other contains as many ugly looking carbines. To grab these dispensers of death would be but the work of an instant for the guards, and then woe be unto any man or men upon whom it might be found necessary to turn them.

For the revolvers there is kept constantly on hand in the mint 500 rounds of ammunition, and for the rifles and carbines 2,500 rounds. Each of the guards is an expert in the use of both the pistol and the gun, and each is endowed with a plentiful stock of courage; hence a combination capable of successfully resisting almost anything less than a regiment.

The superintendent and assistant custodian both talked to the reporter about the methods in use to protect the mint and its contents. Both smiled significantly when the possibility of one getting away with a portion of the vast treasure was suggested.

"It would be folly for any one to try it," was the superintendent's only comment. To it the assistant custodian nodded emphatic assent.

"I have been here for a good many years," the latter said, "and no such attempt has ever been made. It is practically impossible for any one to break into the mint from the outside, and no one could secrete himself in the building during the hours when it is open to visitors and hope to avoid discovery. We search every nook and corner of the structure carefully as soon as the doors are closed for the day, and you may rest assured if any one who had no business within these walls was found he would regret the day he was born."

In addition to the two shifts of night guards, the superintendent and assistant custodian have a habit of dropping in at the mint at odd hours of the night to see that everything is going on all right. The mint is connected with the central telephone station, and should there be trouble the captain of the guard

could communicate with police headquarters in a brief space of time. "If you come across anybody who thinks he can get rich quickly by helping himself to our coin," remarked the superintendent in parting, "just advise him to think it over carefully first." In compliance with the superintendent's suggestion the advice is hereby given.

And it is pretty good advice to follow too.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW JAP TARIFFS.

Government Proclaimed When Treaties and Legislative Duties Would Go Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation to the effect that on the 10th inst. the government of Japan proclaimed that the new Japanese statutory tariffs as well as the English, German, French and Austro-Hungarian conventional tariffs would be put into operation on Jan. 1, 1899.

The revised treaties as a whole will go into operation on July 19, 1899, but by their terms it was provided that, if the Japanese government so desired, a new tariff might be substituted before that date for the conventional tariff which has been in exclusive operation since 1866.

The new tariff will consist of two parts, first the schedules of rates on certain articles specified in the treaties with the four powers named; and, second, the general statutory tariff enacted by the diet.

The conventional tariffs will continue during the life of the treaties; the statutory tariff will be subject to the legislative will. The United States and other treaty powers, besides the ones having conventional tariffs, will enjoy all the benefits of those tariffs by reason of the favored nation clauses in their treaties.

The present conventional tariff, in operation since 1866, fixed a maximum of 5 per cent ad valorem, which could not be increased except with the consent of the treaty powers.

Japan will enjoy practically complete liberty of action under the new arrangement, since the new conventional tariffs are of limited scope and terminable at the end of a fixed period.

Another Victim of Arizona Fire.

JEROME, A. T., Sept. 14.—Charles Reeves, the second victim of the fire, died yesterday. Two others are badly burned. There is no general suffering as there is an abundance of supplies and the weather is fine. Tents and shacks are going up on the smoking ruins and everybody is resuming business. The smelter plant was unharmed and is running full time. All are feeling cheerful after the disaster.

Penrose Getting Posted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Senator Penrose, who has been appointed on the industrial commission created by recent act of congress, called a meeting at his house yesterday afternoon and invited a number of men to discuss with him some of the causes of industrial depression and also to suggest needed reforms in behalf of labor and agriculture.

Two Soldiers Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—William Robinson, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana volunteers of Indian Rock, W. Va., died at Presbyterian hospital of typhoid fever yesterday. John McIntyre, Company H, First Pennsylvania volunteers of Norristown, Pa., died yesterday at Episcopal hospital of typhoid fever.

One More Death Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—General Lawton's daily health report, received yesterday from Santiago, gave: Total sick, 796; total fever, 471; total new cases fever, 73; total returned to duty, 207; death, 1.

Majority of Sick Improving.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The majority of the sick in the hospitals are improving rapidly and in a few weeks the last patient is expected to be able to be moved.

NEW MORAVIAN BISHOPS.

Two Elected at the Meeting of the Synod of the Church at Lititz, Pa.

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Second game—New York, 0 runs, 5 hits and 6 errors; Baltimore, 5 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Doheny and Warner; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 0 runs, 2 hits and 3 errors; Chicago, 4 runs, 8 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Gardner and Bowerman; Woods and Chance. Umpire, Emslie. Attendance, 1,200.

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	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
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Cincinnati..	79	47	627	Pittsburg..	63	63	500
Baltimore..	75	46	620	Louisville..	54	72	429
Cleveland..	70	51	579	Brooklyn..	46	70	397
Chicago.....	70	57	551	Wash.....	41	82	333
New York..	66	58	532	St Louis..	34	90	274

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CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 38¢39c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 34¢35¢; high mixed, shelled 33¢34¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 27¢28c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¢27c; extra new No. 3, white, 25¢26c; light mixed, 23¢24c.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$3.75@3.90; No. 2, \$3.50@3.60; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$7.00@8.00; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 55¢65c per pair; small, 45¢55c; spring chickens, 25¢50c per pair; ducks, 40¢50c per pair; turkeys, 80¢90c per pound; geese, 50¢70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 12¢13c per pound; spring chickens, 14¢15c; ducks, 11¢12c; turkeys, 14¢15c; geese, 7¢8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¢23¢; extra creamery, 22¢22¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 19¢20¢; country roll, 15¢16c; low grades and cooking, 10¢12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8¢9¢; new Ohio, full cream, 8¢8¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 12¢12¢; Limburger, new, 9¢9¢; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 10¢11c. EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14¢15c; candled, 15¢16c.

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CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 35¢, c. o. b. afloat.
OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 25¢, c. o. b. afloat.
CATTLE—Nothing doing; feeling firm.
CALVES—Unchanged. Live cattle, 11¢12c; pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef 5¢ per pound.

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Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

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	PRICE.
Business property on Sixth Street...	\$2,800
Residence property on Fifth Street...	2,800
An 8 room dwelling at.....	1,500
An 8 room dwelling on Third St....	1,500

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THE NEWS REVIEW

H. A. MOWLS. LODGE RIDDLE

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THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona-fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. H. Moore, of East End, was yesterday granted a pension of \$7 a month. Solicitor McGarry was a Wheeling visitor today.

Miss Sara Swaney left today for Columbus, where she will enter Ohio State university.

The Mission League of the Lutheran church will hold an important meeting tonight.

Mayor Bough this morning left for Lisbon where he spent the day attending the fair.

Miss Waggoner is seriously ill at her home in Avondale street with an attack of fever.

Mrs. R. B. Stevenson left this afternoon for Wheeling where she will spend two weeks.

Local union 32 at their last meeting initiated several candidates and transacted business of importance.

The picnic given yesterday by the Daughters of America was largely attended, and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

This morning a number of people left for Lisbon where they spent the day attending the fair. They will return home this evening.

The Junior Mechanics will Thursday evening give a reception in their hall to the members of Company E. A good program has been arranged.

A horse owned by Lyle Wyands, which was badly burned yesterday, was shot this morning in the stable of Harrison Rinehart in Seventh street.

The remains of Private Michael T. Eck did not arrive in the city today as expected, and no word has yet been received as to when they will arrive.

Howard Moon, who has been very ill at the home of his parents in Fourth street, suffered a relapse last night. For some time his condition was critical, but this morning he was improved.

The remains of Mrs. Doty, who died at the residence of Mrs. J. Johnson in Fourth street Monday evening, were taken to Mount Pleasant, Pa., for burial on the early eastern train this morning.

Ben D. Kinney, of Union street, and Miss Kate Kinney, of Second street, were married in Beaver last evening by Rev. H. H. Crawford, of the United Presbyterian church, of that place.

The residents of California hollow in the vicinity of the stone bridge were somewhat excited by the burning of a lot of brush on the hillside last night. The cause of the fire is unknown. It lasted several hours.

No arrests were made during the night and the jail is still without an occupant. A stranger came to city hall and was given lodging. He came here for the purpose of securing work, and being unable to find it, left for other parts this morning.

The work of erecting a culvert in Mulberry street, East End, has been commenced in earnest. A large amount of stone has been taken to that place, and the brick work will be commenced some time in the very near future. The entire work will consume about six weeks' time.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the East Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began in Barnesville last night. The conference will end next Monday. The regular business session began today which was presided over by Bishop A. D. Goodsell, president of the conference.

Last evening before council met claims committee met and went over several bills that were laid over the evening before. Chairman Olmhausen stated that hereafter all bills would have to come in properly signed or the committee would lay them over for one month and then perhaps the people would send them to the proper parties to be signed before presenting them to claims committee.

GUARDING THE MINT.

HOW THE PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION IS PROTECTED.

Little Chance For Any One to Get Rich Quickly by Helping Himself to Uncle Sam's Treasure—Patrols, Revolvers and Winchester in Plenty.

Probably not one person out of a hundred who pass by the Philadelphia mint that grim looking edifice at Chestnut and Juniper streets, after nightfall realizes what is going on inside. There is nothing mean about Uncle Sam, but he is determined that any one who gets his money shall get it honestly and by process duly laid down. Therefore he has taken all kinds of precautions to properly protect, especially at night, the millions upon millions piled up in the vaults.

The doors of the mint are closed every weekday promptly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After that hour no one out mint employees have any business within the walls which inclose so much money, and no one can either stay in or get in without a special permit from the superintendent. Needless to say, this is difficult to obtain.

Simultaneously with the closing of the doors at 4 o'clock the first shift of the night guard goes on duty. The shift is composed of the captain of the guard and 11 stalwart men. As the men file out to begin their round each one is handed a big Colt's revolver of the most approved pattern and loaded with big cartridges.

From then on till midnight seven of the 11 guards patrol without cessation every floor of the inside of the mint, from the corridors of the gloomy vaults where, away down in the earth, are stowed eighty odd million dollars in silver and almost as much gold, to the top floor, where there is nothing more valuable than machinery. Placed at frequent intervals throughout the corridors are electrical devices for enabling the captain of the guard to keep tabs on his men. Each of these little machines communicates with the rotunda opposite the Chestnut street entrance to the mint. Here it is that the captain is stationed all through the long hours of his shift. Every two minutes and a half the central machine in the rotunda denotes the presence of some one of the guard at some particular station in the building. If it doesn't, then the captain knows that something is wrong, and he immediately proceeds to discover what it is.

But it has been a long time since the little machine failed to send forth its announcement at the proper time, for the mint guards are patrolling up and down outside the big building, carefully watching that no suspicious characters approach too near the vast treasure left in their care.

Promptly at midnight the second shift of the night guard puts in an appearance to relieve the early shift. It is also composed of a captain and 11 men, and they are split up, as the other squad, into inside and outside details. From midnight on until 7 o'clock in the morning they follow in the footsteps of the first shift, with every faculty alert to catch an intruder.

The big revolvers are not the only weapons upon which the guards have to rely. On each side of the main corridor leading from the Chestnut street entrance stands a walnut case. Through the polished glass front of one frown 20 Winchester rifles. The other contains as many ugly looking carbines. To grab these dispensers of death would be but the work of an instant for the guards, and then woe be unto any man or men upon whom it might be found necessary to turn them.

For the revolvers there is kept constantly on hand in the mint 500 rounds of ammunition, and for the rifles and carbines 2,500 rounds. Each of the guards is an expert in the use of both the pistol and the gun, and each is endowed with a plentiful stock of courage; hence a combination capable of successfully resisting almost anything less than a regiment.

The superintendent and assistant custodian both talked to the reporter about the methods in use to protect the mint and its contents. Both smiled significantly when the possibility of one getting away with a portion of the vast treasure was suggested.

"It would be folly for any one to try it," was the superintendent's only comment. To it the assistant custodian nodded emphatic assent.

"I have been here for a good many years," the latter said, "and no such attempt has ever been made. It is practically impossible for any one to break into the mint from the outside, and no one could secrete himself in the building during the hours when it is open to visitors and hope to avoid discovery. We search every nook and corner of the structure carefully as soon as the doors are closed for the day, and you may rest assured if any one who had no business within these walls was found he would regret the day he was born."

In addition to the two shifts of night guards, the superintendent and assistant custodian have a habit of dropping in at the mint at odd hours of the night to see that everything is going on all right.

The mint is connected with the central telephone station, and should there be trouble the captain of the guard

could communicate with police headquarters in a brief space of time.

"If you come across anybody who thinks he can get rich quickly by helping himself to our coin," remarked the superintendent in parting, "just advise me to think it over carefully first."

In compliance with the superintendent's suggestion the advice is hereby given.

And it is pretty good advice to follow too.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW JAP TARIFFS.

Government Proclaimed When Treaties and Legislative Duties Would Go Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation to the effect that on the 10th inst. the government of Japan proclaimed that the new Japanese statutory tariffs, as well as the English, German, French and Austro-Hungarian conventional tariffs would be put into operation on Jan. 1, 1899.

The revised treaties as a whole will go into operation on July 19, 1899, but by their terms it was provided that, if the Japanese government so desired, a new tariff might be substituted before that date for the conventional tariff which has been in exclusive operation since 1866.

The new tariff will consist of two parts, first the schedules of rates on certain articles specified in the treaties with the four powers named; and, second, the general statutory tariff enacted by the diet.

The conventional tariffs will continue during the life of the treaties; the statutory tariff will be subject to the legislative will. The United States and other treaty powers, besides the ones having conventional tariffs, will enjoy all the benefits of those tariffs by reason of the favored nation clauses in their treaties.

The present conventional tariff, in operation since 1866, fixed a maximum of 5 per cent ad valorem, which could not be increased except with the consent of the treaty powers.

Japan will enjoy practically complete liberty of action under the new arrangement, since the new conventional tariffs are of limited scope and terminable at the end of a fixed period.

Another Victim of Arizona Fire.

JEROME, A. T., Sept. 14.—Charles Reeves, the second victim of the fire, died yesterday. Two others are badly burned. There is no general suffering as there is an abundance of supplies and the weather is fine. Tents and shacks are going up on the smoking ruins and everybody is resuming business. The smelter plant was unharmed and is running full time. All are feeling cheerful after the disaster.

Penrose Getting Posted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Senator Penrose, who has been appointed on the industrial commission created by recent act of congress, called a meeting at his house yesterday afternoon and invited a number of men to discuss with him some of the causes of industrial depression and also to suggest needed reforms in behalf of labor and agriculture.

Two Soldiers Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—William Robinson, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana volunteers of Indian Rock, W. Va., died at Presbyterian hospital of typhoid fever yesterday. John McIntyre, Company H, First Pennsylvania volunteers of Norristown, Pa., died yesterday at Episcopal hospital of typhoid fever.

One More Death Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—General Lawton's daily health report, received yesterday from Santiago, gave: Total sick, 796; total fever, 471; total new cases fever, 73; total returned to duty, 207; death, 1.

Majority of Sick Improving.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The majority of the sick in the hospitals are improving rapidly and in a few weeks the last patient is expected to be able to be moved.

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THE NEWS REVIEW

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EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 82.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1898.

TWO CENTS

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Day, Davis and Reid Reached Washington.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

Instructions Discussed but Not Made Public—Officials Said Not to Be Alarmed Over Newspaper Reports From the Philippines—Faith in Otis' Ability.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A long meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday, there being one session then a recess and then another session. The situation at Manila was discussed at some length, but the principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the letter of instructions to be given to the commission which will meet in Paris to formulate a treaty of peace with Spain. Several of the members of the cabinet who were taking their vacations were recalled by the president to attend yesterday's meeting. Secretary Alger was not present.

The letter of instructions will not be made public, but it is understood that it is comprehensive in character and, in addition to making plain the general policy of the government on all important points, it covers all of the details that can now be foreseen and provided for. It is believed, however, that many questions are likely to arise during the deliberations of the joint conference upon which the American members will require specific cable instructions from the president.

As the members will sail from New York Saturday on the Campania they must leave Washington Friday. It is believed that the president has not finally and definitely concluded upon a line of policy respecting the Philippines—whether they shall be retained or relinquished.

The element in the cabinet is said to be disposed to postpone the final decision on the future of the Philippines, arguing that the matter might safely be left to the discretion of the peace commissioners, and pointing out that important developments, changing the whole aspect of the question, could fairly be expected before the joint commission had taken up the subject for consideration.

In spite of all the disquieting reports that have come of late from newspaper sources indicating the existence of critically strained relations between the insurgents and the American forces of occupation, it is a fact that for three days no word came to either state, navy or war department from Manila until yesterday. That was a message from Admiral Dewey asking authority from the departmental officers to purchase some fresh beef, which would afford him a supply for three months. The admiral made no mention of any disturbance.

Some war department officials believe General Otis has peculiar fitness for dealing with the problem.

General Otis has been given plenary powers to compel the insurgents to respect a suspension of hostilities.

Some of the members of the cabinet again saw President McKinley at the White House last night. Secretary Day was also there.

Last night Senator Davis was at the White House, where he dined with the president. Commissioner Whitelaw Reid of New York also reached the city last night, coming by a very late train, and stopped at the Shoreham. Senator Frye is expected to arrive tonight.

MAY NOT MOVE SOON.

Troops May Stay at Camp Meade Until Frosts in Cuba—Red Cross Hospital Patients.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Sept. 14.—The troops at camp will likely stay in Pennsylvania until heavy frosts in Cuba make it safe to send the boys there for garrison duty.

At corps headquarters the preliminary draft of brigade formations has been made up, but there may be changes before the brigades are finally settled. As they stand now they are as follows:

First division, General S. M. B. Young commanding—First brigade, since the resignation of General J. W. Plume without a commander, First Maryland, Seventh Ohio and Tenth Ohio; Second brigade, Colonel Glenn commanding, Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York and Fourteenth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, General J. P. S. Gobin commanding, Thirtieth Pennsylvania, Fifteenth Minnesota and Eighth Pennsylvania.

Second division, General George W. Davis, commanding—First brigade, General M. W. Sheafe, commanding, Two Hundred and Third New York, Second West Virginia and Fourth New Jersey. Second brigade, Colonel Corby, Fourth Missouri, commanding, Two Hundred and First New York, Fourth Missouri and Fifth Massachusetts. Third brigade, General N. A. Cole, First Rhode Island, First Delaware and Second Tennessee.

Third division, provisional—Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Thirty-fifth Michigan.

At the Red Cross hospital there are

38 patients, all suffering with typhoid fever.

THE WHALERS RESCUED.

Revenue Cutter Bear Returns From Her Perilous Voyage—Three of the Fleet Lost.

NEAH BAY, Wash., Sept. 14.—The revenue cutter Bear touched here on her way down the coast. She has on board Lieutenants Jarvis Barthold and Lt. Call, composing the relief party, and 91 members of the crews of the vessels that were wrecked, including the crew of the schooner Louise J. Kenney.

Besides the loss of the Orca and Freeman last fall the schooner Rosario was the only other vessel that was crushed in the ice. The other vessels, the Newport, Jeanette, Fearless and Belvidere, are all out. The Wanderer, which went into Herschel island last fall, is known to be safe.

EIGHT REPORTED DEAD.

Five Died at Camp Wikoff and Three on the Transport Vigilance Enroute From Cuba.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, Sept. 14.—There were 600 men in the general hospital at Camp Wikoff yesterday. The deaths reported were:

Frederick W. Clough, Company E, Second infantry, dysentery.

Edward Darling, corporal, Company H, Seventh infantry, typhoid.

George Messinger, Company I, Twentieth infantry, typhoid.

Louison Campbell, band, First District of Columbia, dysentery.

Jesse Wilbur, Company C, Twentieth infantry, dysentery.

The Shinnecock left yesterday for New York with 300 sick soldiers and the Red Cross boat Red Cross took 15 to Norwich, Conn.

There was a presentation by the members of the First volunteer cavalry to their colonel, Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday of a bronze statue, the work of Frederick Remington, and called "The Bronco Buster."

The transport steamer Vigilance arrived here yesterday from Siboney, Cuba. She brought 240 soldiers and 20 nurses. Some of the men came from the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney and some from the yellow fever hospital at Siboney. The men were about evenly divided between regulars and volunteers, and most of the volunteers were members of the First Illinois, Second Ohio and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan.

The quarantine officer reported that there was no serious sickness aboard the Vigilance, although there were about 50 to 60 men removed to the general hospital here and 12 of them had to be taken from the vessel on stretchers. The three following died on the voyage from Cuba:

Harvey Blinn of Brooklyn, Twenty-first infantry.

Private Hessner, First Illinois.

Private McGuire, Second Ohio.

SMALL NUMBER OF SICK.

Most Cases at Camp Meade Not Considered Serious—Catholic Sisters Asked For.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Sept. 14.—The equipping of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania battalion was completed yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon Colonel Rickards' command left for New York, where they are expected to board the Obdam today for Porto Rico.

The number of sick in the two division hospitals is small. With a few exceptions none of the cases are serious. On account of increased facilities the sick will not be shipped away in the future. Major Wiley returned to camp yesterday morning and assumed charge of the Second division hospital, the most important in the field. The Red Cross hospitals have few patients, as the typhoid cases have all been removed to the city hospitals.

There are now 26,000 soldiers in camp who will probably stay here until heavy frost. Colonel Girard has asked Surgeon General Sternberg to transfer several sisters of charity who did good work at Camp Alger, the hospitals there now being closed.

Lieutenant McQuigg of the Seventh Ohio was sent to the Lebanon hospital.

Furloughs Granted Hebrew Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Adjutant General Corbin of the United States army has consented and issued orders that 4,000 Jewish volunteers, who had either joined volunteer regiments, or had seen fighting at the front, during the late Spanish-American war, should receive furloughs to enable them to participate in the celebrations of the orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America.

FIRM WITH TURKEY.

United States Refused to Accept Her Declaration of Responsibility.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—The United States, it is announced, has replied to the recent note of the Turkish note, declining to accept Turkey's repudiation of the responsibility for American losses during the Armenian troubles.

SOME CUBANS GRUMBLE

Suspicious of Porter's Visit to Havana.

COMING MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Putting the Two Together They Are Reported to think the United States Is Getting Ready For Guardianship—Election of a Cuban President Soon.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—The presence of Robert P. Porter, who is in Havana on a special commission from the United States government to study the financial and economic aspects of the situation, is regarded with suspicion by the party of free Cuba, as indicating the establishment of an American policy of guardianship.

Mr. Porter is preparing a revision of the Cuban tariff, which will probably be protective of Cuban industries and is acquainting himself with every detail of local taxation. In this work he is assisted by a capable staff. For the present his efforts are only preliminary as, until after the definite settlement of peace, it will be impossible to establish the new regime.

But his efforts and inquiries, taken together with the announcement that American troops will be sent later to occupy the islands—which had hitherto been doubted by many—have had the effect of provoking protests from the more rabid Cubans, who are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against "encroachment upon our rights as citizens of the free and independent republic of Cuba by the establishment of an American protectorate."

La Lucha said editorially in part yesterday:

"It is easy to foresee a clash between the two tendencies, the two forces on the political horizon of Cuba—the sentimental independent party and the party of practical annexationists. On one hand stands the Cuban sentiment which has struggled for freedom for three years; on the other is arrayed every material interest in the island, which looks first and foremost for the greatest and strongest guarantee, not only that order would be preserved, but that there will be a future development and increase in those very interests."

The two problems, independence and annexation, are the chief topics discussed, and the idea of an American protectorate, with military occupation, is nowhere favorably considered. Everywhere it is recognized that the choice is between independence and annexation.

Next month, at the headquarters of the so-called Cuban republican government at Cabañas, province of Puerto Principe, representatives of the different corps of the Cuban army will proceed to a presidential election and a definite constitution of the government.

Already our presidential nomination tickets are in the field. On the first are the names of Bartolome Maso for president and Mendez Capote for vice president; on the second the names of Mendez Capote for the first place and Jose Miguel Gomez for the second; on the third are Jose Miguel Gomez and Pedro Betancourt; and on the fourth Calixto Garcia and Jose Miguel Gomez.

At the camp of Jose Miguel Gomez a newspaper called La Nacion has been published for some time. It is described as a strong advocate of "peace and harmony" and carries with it the moral endorsement of General Maximo Gomez, who is known to favor the early disbanding of the Cuban troops and a return to the arts of peace.

General Gomez was still encamped, as far as known here at this writing, on the Narcisca estate at Yaguajay, Santa Clara province.

MANY CHAIRMEN MET.

Some of Pennsylvania Republican Officials Consulted at Philadelphia. Charge Denied by Elkin.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—In pursuance of a call issued by Hon. J. P. Elkin, chairman of the Republican state committee, a largely attended meeting of the chairmen of the Republican county committees of the state was held at the Hotel Walton yesterday afternoon, 58 of the 67 chairmen answering to the rollcall. Letters were received from the remaining chairmen expressing their regret at being unable to attend.

The chairman in his opening remarks said that it had been decided to send flags to be raised in different counties to mark the opening of the campaign and to be used as the party emblem.

Mr. Elkin denied the charge that the organization was now involved in an effort to defeat one of the recent candidates for governor before the state convention, Hon. C. W. Stone, in his efforts to secure the congressional election in his district.

Galusha A. Grow made a speech and dwelt largely upon the national issues. He further called attention to the fact that the Republican party had reduced the back debt from \$40,000,000 to less than \$1,250,000 at the present time.

Others also spoke. Hon. A. C. Robertson of Pittsburg, chairman of the Republican county committee of Allegheny county, among

other things, said he had been a member of several sessions of the legislature, all of which were worse than the last session, about which so much criticism had been made.

SOME OFFICERS DISAPPROVE.

The Proposed Investigation Commission Not Judicial, and Could Not Compel Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Two of the gentlemen selected by the president to be members of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war have practically accepted, Colonel Sexton and Dr. Gilman. The latter arrived in the city last night. Favorable responses are looked for from General Dodge and Dr. Keen, thus likely insuring four members of the body.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The difficulty which is being experienced in the construction of the proposed commission for the investigation of the conduct of the staff branches of the army during the war with Spain has excited some discussion in military circles as to the possibility of the practical failure of an investigation by a commission. It develops that there is a decided disapproval among army officers of the proposition to have the conduct of the war investigated by a civil commission which cannot be clothed with any judicial authority.

JONES OUT OF FIGHT.

The Lieutenant Governor of Ohio Formed a Combination With Shepard of Illinois.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—Politics of the order seemed to be engrossing the attention of the delegates of the encampment of the Sons of Veterans yesterday more than actual work.

There was the formation of a slate which practically arrayed the east against the west. The west received the office of commander-in-chief, Lieutenant Governor Jones of Ohio, seeing that he would run a chance of defeat, having tied up with Colonel Frank Shepard of Illinois. The latter will probably be elected, although Oberdorfer of New York has not yet retired from the race. In return for this, the west is expected to allow Cincinnati to be selected for the next encampment and to countenance the election of Adjutant General Bolton as quartermaster general.

GOMEZ REPORTED RESIGNED.

Said to Have Proposed to Retire Owing Submission to Our Conditions.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 14.—An uncontradicted report was received by General Lawton Monday night that General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban government at Camaguey and that it has been accepted.

Gomez, it appears, has been protesting against the Cuban government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and the explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

DISCUSSED MONEY.

Monetary Conference in Session at Omaha Exposition—Prominent Men Made Speeches.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—A distinguished gathering of financial students for a three-day's session of the monetary conference at the Nebraska building, exposition grounds, opened yesterday. Hon. J. Sterling Morton presided.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Morton called the convention to order. He read a speech by Edward Atkinson, who was not able to be present.

There was no debate on Mr. Atkinson's speech, and Editor Horace White of the New York Evening Post opened the conference proper with a paper on "The History of the Gold Standard."

H. P. Bartine of The National Bimetallism of Washington replied to Mr. White.

GUARDING CAMP BUSHNELL.

Officer and Twenty Men From Four Batteries Left There.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14.—Only an officer and 20 men from each of the four batteries of light artillery now remain at Camp Bushnell. Battery C of Zanesville and G of Newark were paid off yesterday morning and left about noon for home on a special Baltimore and Ohio train to spend a 30-day furlough. Battery H of Columbus was also paid and furloughed and the men went to their homes. Battery A of Cleveland went home Saturday without their pay. The guard at camp was chosen by lot.

Weather Forecast.

Rain; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

JEWELS TO CHARITY.

Dead Empress Said to Have Left \$2,500,000 Worth.

ASSASSIN MAY BE EXECUTED.

Asserted That the Anarchist May Be Turned Over to Austria For Trial—The Coffin Closed After Certain Religious Rites—Plans For Funeral.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Empress Elizabeth, it was reported yesterday, left a will bequeathing her jewels, valued at \$2,500,000 to charities.

The coffin has been closed and nobody, not even Francis Joseph, will see the face again.

The bishop of Fribourg, the archbishop of the cathedral of Notre Dame, and several Genevese ecclesiastics, in full canonicals, blessed the remains in the presence of the court personages, each of whom sprinkled the body with holy water.

The Tribune says it is possible that Luccheni may not escape the death penalty. As a foreigner, the paper says, he may be delivered over to Austria under the law of extra territoriality, to which the empress was subject at the time of her death.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the empress were published last evening. The body will lie in state at the Hofburg on Friday and during the forenoon of Saturday and the interment will take place at the Capuchin church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

SOLDIERS ARRIVED.

Among Persons on the Transport From Porto Rico Were Two Nephews of the President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The United States transport Manitoba, having on board 1,280 soldiers from Ponce and Mayaguez, Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday. The Manitoba sailed from Mayaguez, Sept. 8.

On board the Manitoba were General Garretson and staff, the Sixth Illinois, Colonel Foster and Danville battery A, Captain Yueger, J. J. McKinley and John Barber, nephews of President McKinley, and two newspaper correspondents. The Manitoba had a fine passage up from Porto Rico and very few suffered with sea sickness.

Seven of the soldiers are ill of malarial fever and slight ailments, but otherwise the troops are in fine condition.

SICK IN PORTO RICO.

Major General Brooke Reported That 1,886 Were Ill—Deaths From Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following cablegram was received yesterday at the war department:

"PONCE, Sept. 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"The number of sick among troops in Porto Rico, 1,886, about 18 per cent. One hundred and seventy-seven typhoid, 447 malarial, 1,262 other diseases. Investigation of two deaths at Ponce shows them to be yellow fever, which originated in quartermaster's hospital. One more case has developed. All troops at Ponce have been removed to camps. General Henry has taken precaution to prevent disease spreading. (Signed) "Brooke, "Major General."

THANKED HELEN GOULD.

New York Council Adopted a Resolution Recognizing Her Charity and Patriotism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At the regular meeting of the council yesterday a resolution was introduced by Councilman Wise and adopted thanking Miss Helen Gould for her patriotism in giving \$100,000 to the government with which to purchase a warship and also for her generous and charitable interest in the sick soldiers and sailors who returned from the war.

The city clerk was authorized to transmit to Miss Gould a copy of the resolutions.

PARTS OF BODY FOUND.

Young Woman's Mutilated Remains Indicated a Horrible Crime Near Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14.—All of the parts of the dismembered body of the young woman so mysteriously murdered and mutilated and cast into the waters of the Yellow Mill river have been found.

The abdominal portion of the body had been despoiled of nearly every organ. This suggests that the young woman was the victim of a criminal operation at the hands of a physician, who brought his skill into play in an effort to destroy the evidence of the crime, as well as to destroy the body of the victim of his malpractice.

Gass' Footwear

Has caught the fancy of the swell young men of the nation—is worn almost exclusively by them.

Gass' Shoes Set The Style In This City.

They are distinctively different from any other store's. Ask for number 4000, 4001 or 4002 if you want to wear the best fall styles. Made in Box Calf, Willow Calf and Enamel.

PRICE \$3.50.

W. H. GASS,
220 Diamond.

MARRIED A SHORT TIME

Then Mrs. Davidson Left Her Husband

AND REFUSES TO RETURN

According to His Petition For Divorce Filed at Lisbon—Claims He Has Requested Her to Live With Him, and She Had No Reason For Leaving.

LISBON, Sept. 14.—[Special]—Frank Davidson, of East Liverpool, wants a divorce from Bertha M. Davidson, whom, he alleges, wearied of married life in just three months. They were married in East Liverpool one year ago last March, and in June Mrs. Davidson abandoned her home without apparent cause, and has since emphatically refused to return, although urged to do so. Davidson alleges that she openly keeps company with other men.

The court has entered a decree in the case of William Alloway against John Clifford, by which lot 782 in Leetonia will be sold. The sale will be made to satisfy a claim amounting to \$275, due on two notes.

The following additional jurors were drawn from the wheel last evening: Henry Hileman, Leetonia; Franz Grooms and P. Bowman, Lisbon; John W. Binsley, Summitville; J. C. Hayes, Gavers; M. Weaver, Georgetown.

Judge Boone has appointed J. E. Rogers to administer the estate of Caroline M. Price, Salem, requiring \$4,000. J. P. Hogan, Thomas Ice-man and C. Townsend will fix the valuation.

The following transfers of real estate were made: D. J. McBane to William Beardmore part of lot 2080, Liverpool, \$1425. J. M. Dickinson to John McNutt, lots 101-2, Wellsville, \$300. Mary A. and J. V. Taylor to Emma E. Thomas, two acres in Butler township, \$800. E. E. Thomas to Mary A. Taylor, four acres in Butler, \$1200. George Peach to Elizabeth Judge lot 3448 in Liverpool, \$400. Charles Vogle, to Emma Vogle, lot 50 in Salem, \$1600. H. G. Tissot to Mark Brownlow lot 2865 in Liverpool, \$425. Thomas H. Arbuckle to Allen Hayes, lot 2006 in Liverpool, \$275.

A STRONG COMPANY

Will Come to the Grand Opera House Next Week.

Those who witnessed the opening performance of the Huntley-Jackson stock company last night were well pleased with the excellent fair week attraction provided by Manager Feinler. The opening bill was "The World," a melodrama with just a sufficient amount of sensationalism interwoven with bright comedy and charming sentiment. It was admirably staged and enacted by a competent cast. The specialties introduced between acts were very pleasing, especially is this true of Gus Cohen's monologue act and the dancing Venta. The calcium and stereopticon effects introduced with Venta's dance were excellent.—Wheeling News.

On the River.

No stop to the slow falling stage of the river seems to be in sight. The marks at the wharf this morning registered 2.8 feet and stationary.

The Kanawha went down last night and had a large passenger list and cargo. It is the last boat that will go down until the river rises.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express thanks to the Epworth league and friends who assisted me in my late sad bereavement.

* MRS. HENRY HECKATHORN.

DIRE MISERY IN HAVANA

The Reconcentrados Have All Fled the City or Died.

THOUSANDS IN NEED OF FOOD.

Starvation Now the Lot of People Who Lived in Comfort Before the War—Ship-loads of Food in the Harbor Rendered Unavailable by Extortionate Duties. Amazing Ignorance as to the Progress and Result of the Hostilities—The Enlightened Will Welcome American Control.

The New York Sun's correspondent at Havana, writing under the date of Aug. 31 about the condition of life there, says:

Killing poverty, the lack of the barest necessities of life, is more widespread in Havana than ever in the history of the city. Before the American war the pitiful horde of reconcentrados begged and starved in the streets or were huddled in inclosures out of the sight of the inhabitants. There were scenes by hundreds to make the heart sick. But the reconcentrados and their woes have vanished almost completely. Those left alive at the beginning of the blockade were sent into the country or left to die in the city, and of the several thousand of them who were then surviving in Havana there is left only a handful. They have perished like flies. It is estimated from conservative sources that 5,000 reconcentrados have died of starvation in Havana within the last five months. The reconcentrado as a problem has almost ceased to exist.

The people of Havana now cry for help lest they die. There are not so many beggars to be seen on the streets as during the months of last winter, but want has spread through the homes of the city, the humble, respectable class which was able to care for itself in better times and among those who formerly lived in comfort. It follows, therefore, that large numbers of these people are too proud to beg in the streets or solicit charity at the government soup kitchens. They suffer in their homes until too weak to accept work, which opportunity may offer in the revival of business or to resist the attack of the fevers that follow hard on the heels of long continued hunger. The civil authorities acknowledge that in the city there are 30,000 persons in desperate need of food. This is at least one-third of the present population.

Several weeks ago free soup kitchens were established in the city and suburbs by the municipal government, and from 20,000 to 30,000 rations have been distributed daily. But this food is sufficient only to preserve a miserable existence. It is repulsive to sight and taste and scant in quantity. Each applicant receives daily a dish or pail filled with a mess composed of boiled grass, weeds, old beef bones and rice. There is scarcely any nutriment in such a compound. Yet men, women and children scramble and fight, weakly but desperately, for places in the lines extending for squares, and are grateful when they receive their wretched daily food. Many of them are so ill that their stomachs refuse to retain the ration, and the strongest are scarcely able to swallow it. The officials say that the ration is sufficient, and that Havana is able to take care of her poor. But the rate of mortality, now out of all proportion to the population, is increasing, and the death rate for the last three months, if continued for three years, would mean the extermination of all within the city.

The city is in a good sanitary condition, comparatively speaking. There is scarcely any yellow fever, and smallpox is responsible for a very small proportion of the deaths. The abnormal mortality is due to lack of food, directly or indirectly. Many of the starving have passed the stage where belated aid will save them. It is difficult to find stevedores for unloading the fleet of merchantmen in the harbor and reviving commerce has been considerably impeded because men who cry for work are too weak to be of service. This is one of the saddest phases of the situation in Havana, that so many men, women and children who are eager for employment are unfitted by exhaustion and lack of vitality to bear the burden of toil which they would so gladly take upon themselves. They were always able to earn enough and to spare in times of peace and have somehow managed to keep alive, although gradually wasting away through long days of insufficiency of food. The condition of this class is bad enough.

Of the submerged thousands in every city, who live from hand to mouth in the best of times—well, they had nothing else to do but die, and they were swept away in swarms. Thousands escaped into the country like rats fleeing from a sinking ship, but the surrounding districts had been swept clean of food by insurgent bands, who hovered around the gates of Havana for the purpose of preventing the entrance of food from the districts of the province. The city was swept almost bare of cattle and horses. No hay, oats or corn was received in the city during the blockade. The number of cab horses dwindled from 4,500 in April to 1,500 in August, and those remaining alive are tottering bundles of bones barely able to stand

up in the shafts. To hire one is to take long chances on ever arriving at your destination.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 Spanish regular and volunteer troops were concentrated in and around Havana at the beginning of the war. The government had been farsighted enough to store great quantities of provisions in the commissary warehouses for the use of the troops and was able to give them rations sufficient to keep them in fighting trim until the raising of the blockade, and even then the Spanish army could have been maintained for two months more on short rations, but with enough to offer a desperate resistance. The people would have starved; they would have been sacrificed to the needs of the army under the rules of war in a beleaguered city. The passive strength of Havana in resistance was greatly underestimated before the declaration of hostilities. The Spanish soldier in Cuba is accustomed to insufficient food and the most killing hardships in the field, and consequently he suffered really less during the blockade than in his campaigns against the insurgents, relieved as he was of the exhausting marches through fever breeding swamps without food or shelter. The Spanish officers never showed any signs of the hardships of war. As of old, they swam in the cafes and theaters, magnificently uniformed, fresh, clean, well groomed, a handsome, gentlemanly looking lot of men, interminably sipping cognac and black coffee and discussing the black eyed senoritas who promenade and drive along the Prado in the afternoon "passar."

The army in Havana has seen nothing of the war. Only vague rumors concerning it have reached here. It has not been shocked and shot into a realization of what has happened, nor does it at all realize the strength and prowess of the United States by land and sea. It is a fact that many of the intelligent officers and Spanish citizens in Havana believe that Cuba has passed into the hands of the United States by purchase, that the Americans became weary of the war and so to end the drain bought the island rather than continue the attempt to wrest it from Spain by force of arms.

The ignorance as to the great change recently wrought and the existing conditions is not so astonishing when one learns how very little truthful news has been allowed to spread through Havana. The local newspapers are muzzled, and seldom during the war have they been allowed to discuss Spanish reverses. The Spanish government has taken literally the saying, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

The city and government officials have filled their pockets in Cuba. They alone will suffer by the change of government. With their occupation gone the gates to this Klondike will be closed. So in these later days they recognize that the crop must be gathered because the sun will not shine much longer. They have revised old duties, tariffs, exactions, foreign and domestic, and are collecting taxes and imposts with surprising energy. This manifestation of zeal in behalf of the mother country is particularly notable in the collection of import duties. Through the American war all duties were remitted for the purpose of encouraging blockade running. But the blockade of Havana was never broken. When the war ended, the war duties were reimposed and old tariff schedules long since dead letters were resurrected. The over eagerness for gold defeated its own purposes in this way. Speculators, shippers, consigners and merchants saw in the emptiness of Havana and the abnormal demand for provisions and merchandise of other sorts great opportunities for business. Deep laden merchant steamers and schooners began to file in past Morro Castle until a fleet was gathered in the harbor. But the altitudinous war duties nipped commercial enthusiasm in the bud, and a great amount of these imports cannot be landed because the owners can see no profit after paying an exorbitant tariff.

Havana is in great need of provisions, and the prices are still exorbitant. The people with money are ready to purchase extensively; the goods are at their door. Between supply and demand there looms the barrier of the Spanish war tariff, and thus far there has been but small stir in the beginning of a revival of business and commercial activity. In a short time this obstacle will have been removed, and Havana will be a rarely profitable place for the investment of American capital. Nor can the Spanish merchant withstand the keenness of American competition. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest will be worked out in the peaceful rivalry of commercial warfare. Havana stands on the eve of a new era, more prosperous than even this rich capital has known in her fairest times.

The men of affairs await the coming of the American commission with the greatest possible interest. The officials have a knowledge of the situation. They believe that the conclusions of this commission will definitely shape the policy of the United States toward Cuba. The representative Cubans believe that the United States will govern the island for a term of years, and they will gladly accept such control. They are as anxious as the Spanish to see the restoration of order and the revival of industries at the earliest possible moment. The unreconciled are the ignorant soldiers and some of their leaders in the bush, who have fought for an

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ideal "Cuba libre" and do not realize the fact that to struggle against the oppressor in the field is one thing, and magnificently has it been done, but to organize and maintain a stable government among the nations of the earth is a problem which time must work out. They should welcome the intervention of a stronger power whose word is law, whose flag stands for good government and equal rights for all classes, until such time as the Cubans have been fitted by experience and example for the assumption of the sovereign rights to secure which they took up arms. Spain has been driven forever from the island. The second great step must be wrought out with patience and wisdom.

England With the Heavy Hand.

England has inflicted far greater land disasters on her redoubtable neighbor, France, than all the military monarchies of Europe put together. English armies for 120 years ravaged France, while England has not seen the fires of a French camp since the battle of Hastings. English troops have twice taken the French capital, an English king was crowned at Paris, a French king rode captive through London, a French emperor died in English captivity and his remains were surrendered by English generosity. Twice the English horse marched from Calais to the Pyrenees, once from the Pyrenees to Calais; the monuments of Napoleon in the French capital at this moment owe their preservation from German revenge to an English general.

All the great disasters and days of mourning for France since the battle of Hastings—Tenchey, Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Verneuil, Crevant, Blenheim, Oudenarde, Ramillies, Malplaquet, Minden, Dettingen, Quebec, Egypt, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Waterloo—were gained by English generals, and won, for the most part, by English soldiers. Even at Fontenoy, the greatest victory of which France can boast since Hastings, every regiment in the French army was on their own admission routed by the terrible English column, and victory was snatched from its grasp solely from want of support on the part of the Dutch and Austrians.—Alison's "Life of Marlborough."

"To the Lamppost."

This is a mistranslation of "A la lanterne!" There was no lamppost. The lamp was hung over the middle of the street, in the center of a cord, which passed over pulleys at the sides of the street. The lamp was let down, the person to be hanged was substituted for it, and the ends of the cord pulled.—Notes and Queries.

CONTRASTS IN NAPLES.

Only a Step From Royal Magnificence to Crowds of Half Naked Workers.

One of the strangest contrasts in Naples is to walk from the royal palace, with its fine marble staircase, up the new Corso Re d'Italia and to climb into the steep street, around the Church of San Soverino e Soso.

These streets are the dwelling places of the dyers, and one steps from regal magnificence into a crowd of seminailed people, who are busily dipping great hanks of cotton or wool into seething caldrons. As elsewhere, the work is carried on in the street, and little streams of water—red, yellow, brown and black—pour over the rough stones and gather in multicolored pools, while on low benches against the walls women are washing clothes, standing in the dirty, soapy water that splashes over from their tubs.

The passersby walk heedlessly through the dye and soapsuds, while the children find pleasant occupation in throwing mud of every variety of color at anybody who chances to be wearing light colored garments. It is a veritable feast of color from the merely spectacular point of view, but a visit to these streets leaves a bodily as well as a mental impression.

Very often in the depths of these sordid alleys one comes across a forgotten old palace, built when carriages were unknown, its great court of honor crowded with booths, its vast halls filled with a heterogeneous collection of men, women and children, fowls, goats, sheep and occasionally a donkey, all living together in the happiest proximity. The massive old walls are hidden beneath centuries of dirt; the wood-work has, for the most part, disappeared; the rooms that once knew the revels of Angevin nobles now shelter the hap-hazard existence of lazzaroni.—Ludgate.

Experienced.

"Have you made up your mind just what qualities you expect to find in a husband?" asked the matron.

"Why, of course," answered the maid.

"Too bad," commented the matron with a sigh.

"Why do you say that?" demanded the maiden.

"Oh, I always hate to see young girls disappointed," answered the matron.—Chicago Post.

Not far from the final resting place of Mr. Gladstone in Westminster abbey is the tomb of General John Burgoyne, who was defeated by Gates at the battle of Stillwater and who surrendered to the Americans at Saratoga in 1777.

WELLSVILLE.

KINKAID ALMOST KILLED

His Balloon Descended Too Near a Stack.

IT HAPPENED LAST NIGHT

Delegates Who Attended the Young People's Convention Have Gone Home—A. C. Fogo's Case Before the Grand Jury. All the News.

Professor Kinkaid narrowly escaped death or serious injury while sailing through the air with his balloon last night at 7:30 o'clock.

He left the ground at the head of Broadway, and the balloon did not rise to a great height, and he descended near the starting point. The balloon was blown against the stack of the electric light plant, and Kinkaid only escaped dropping into the chimney by a miracle. He succeeded, however, in putting his feet against the stack, and pushed himself out of danger, landing on the hillside nearby.

The Last Meeting.

The meeting of the Young People's union, last night, was as largely attended as the previous meetings. The church was literally packed. The music was inspiring, a large choir having been drilled for the occasion. Miss Alexander, of Steubenville, presented the report of Saratoga convention, and Doctor Ferguson gave an excellent address on "Christian Ethics." Consecration service was conducted by Rev. E. F. Gillis, of Toronto.

Many delegates left for their homes this morning.

Arrested in Lisbon.

James Seehan, of Wellsville, was arrested in Lisbon last night for fast driving and cruelly abusing a horse. He was fined \$5 and costs by Mayor Martin, to stand committed to the Canton work house until paid.

Before the Jury.

A number of local people are in Lisbon today telling the grand jury what they know of the Fogo case. It is rumored that some facts not known to the public will appear, should the matter come to trial.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. Jennie Jenkins came down from Allegheny yesterday to visit friends in the Scotch settlement.

Mrs. Horace Langworthy left yesterday for a week's visit with her daughter in Cleveland.

Misses Beryl and Alma Clark left yesterday afternoon for Lisbon where they will attend the fair.

Miss Ruth Junk, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. L. V. McKee, has returned to her home in Washington, Pa.

Miss Millie Rose left yesterday for Wooster where she will attend the university.

Doctor J. S. Reager is at Barnesville attending conference at that place.

Miss Mary Woolley went to Cleveland for a visit yesterday.

J. W. Clark, of the East End, Pittsburg, who formerly resided here, is in attendance at the convention.

D. T. Lawson left today for a week's trip through Zanesville, Columbus and the central part of the state.

D. W. Manchester and wife, who have been visiting John Eidenier, returned home yesterday.

S. S. Cope has been confined to his home for the past week threatened with fever.

B. Rand went out to Cleveland yesterday.

Harry Leith left today for Columbus, where he will attend the state university.

Rev. and Mrs. S. Burt passed through town yesterday on their way to attend the Methodist conference now being held at Barnesville.

Mrs. Harriet Pierce, Miss Mary Cope, Miss Maggie Smith and Mrs. S. Slacker drove over to Lisbon today to attend the fair.

Mayor Dennis and Policeman Mick are in Lisbon today on court business.

Alfred Lyth, of Buffalo, who has been visiting his brother, John Lyth, since Monday, returned home today.

Attorney Lones, who has been in New York City on business since Saturday, returned home last night.

Alex Fraser and Dan McDonald left today for Columbus, where they will enter the Starling Medical school. This will be the first year for Mr. McDonald, while Mr. Fraser goes for his third.

Reverend Weir, of Toronto, and Rev.

W. B. Irwin, of Steubenville, passed through today on the morning train.

Amazing Cleverness of Birds.

There is something very remarkable in the almost reasoning powers manifested occasionally by birds in eluding pursuit or in turning attention from their nests and young, but in few is this more noticeable than in the duck tribes. In Captain Black's narrative of his arctic land expedition the following instance of this is given:

One of his companions, Mr. King, having shot a female duck, fired again and, as he thought, disabled its male companion. Accordingly, leaving the dead bird, which he had the mortification of seeing shortly afterward carried off by one of the white headed eagles, he waded into the water after the drake, which, far from being fluttered or alarmed, remained motionless, as if waiting to be taken up. Still, as he neared it, it glided easily away through innumerable little nooks and windings. Several times he reached out his hand to seize it, and, having at last with great patience managed to coop it up in a corner, from which there appeared to be no escape, he was triumphantly bending down to take it when, to his utter astonishment, it looked around at him, cried "Quack!" and then flew away so strongly that he was convinced he had never hit it at all. The bird's object clearly was to draw the gunner away from its companion.

Pagodas as Sin Offerings.

Just as brewers and other evil men in England conciliate heaven by erecting churches so the bold, bad, bloody handed Burman makes it all right for the next existence by erecting pagodas. In proportion to the height of the pagoda his heap of sin disappears. And as the Burman, like the rest of us, looks after his own wants rather than those of his ancestors, he builds a pagoda all to himself, and allows his grandfather's to topple over. An uncle of the deposed king must have been round shouldered with the weight of his wrongdoings.

Anyway, at the foot of Mandalay hill—a nice, breezy eminence, admirable to give you an appetite and a pain in the back—he built 729 pagodas, though the guides count wrong and say there are only 450. But perhaps they mention the smaller number out of regard for their monarch's uncle, not wishing to expose the real magnitude of his sinfulness. The pagodas are all white and set out in rows, and under each were what we pronounced to be tombstones. We were wrong, for the inscriptions were not to the dead departed, but constituted a complete copy of the law in the Pali tongue.—Travel.

All Dear to Him.

Wife—The doctor orders me to the mineral baths at Carlsbad, and you refuse me the means to go. That shows how little you value me.

Husband—On the contrary, I do not wish to lose a pound of you.—Fliegende Blatter.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. All privileges of bath, etc. Inquire 177 Fifth street.

LOST.

LOST—A white poodle dog; two dark spots on back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at home, rear of 361 Lincoln avenue. Harry Carey.

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The season for canning Fruits and Vegetables is now at hand, and judging from indications there will be an abundant crop. We take great pleasure in offering to you a complete line of fresh and pure Spices ground by our own mills. (We are the only retail dealers in the Ohio valley who owns and operates their own spice mill.)

We are in a position to supply you with Superior Glass Jars, extra Caps and Rings, Jelly Tumblers and Sealing Wax at prices that defy competition.

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Mason Jars, quarts, per doz.....	50c
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Porcelined Caps and Rings per doz.....	20c
Gum Rings, per doz.....	5c
Crystal Sealing Wax, 2 packages.....	5c
Standard Package Coffee, per lb.....	10c
Choice Salmon, per can.....	10c
Eagle Mustard Sardines, 4 cans.....	25c
Oil Sardines, 6 cans.....	25c
Freshed Rolled Oats, 7 pounds.....	25c
Fresh Lunch Cakes, per pound.....	7c
Fresh Lemon Cakes, per pound.....	8c

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We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

THE TRYST.

Alone I wait in the old beechwood,
At our tryst by the ruined mill,
And the only sound that greets my ear
Is the note of the whippoorwill.

The silent shades of the August eve
O'er the shadowed ruins fall,
But the only sound that comes to me
Is the whippoorwill's sweet call.

I wait in vain for a sound more sweet,
A note that is far more dear,
'Tis a signal which says one I love is high,
A whistle soft and clear.

The fireflies gleam in the old beechwood,
Where I wait by the ruined mill,
But naught I hear in the silent night
Save the lonely whippoorwill.
—Rose VanB. Speece

AFGHANISTAN VENDETTAS.

How Deadly Blood Feuds Are Waged In the Khyber Pass.

During the time I have been in India, writes a soldier correspondent, the most interesting period was when I was stationed on duty for three months some years back in Landikotal, on the Afghanistan side of the far famed Khyber pass. Here I was able to forcibly realize the meaning of "vendetta," as the characteristic blood feuds of the Afridis are quaint and interesting.

The pass itself is a neutral zone between India and Afghanistan, but we exercise our dominion over the road that winds its way for 21 miles through the narrow valley. Here, as elsewhere in Afghanistan, blood feuds are a recognized institution among the tribes and last through generations, the dishonor resting with that family who last suffered from some defeat or treacherous murder.

When an encounter occurs between two tribes occupying settlements on opposite sides of the road mentioned, one or other must cross it before commencing firing, as firing across the road is prohibited, but on either side they can exercise their friendly fee toward each other without hindrance.

But still quaint is it when the feuds are between close neighbors. Each family, with near relations, occupies a number of mud huts, inclosed in a square surrounded by a thick, high wall of mud, stone and wood. At one corner of these squares is built a watch tower 30 feet high, where the family marksman takes his position and playfully picks off any unfortunate who shows himself in the next square. Constitutional are therefore confined on both sides and limited to nightly prowls.—Strand Magazine.

Manners Outside the Navy.

The ordinary seaman's respect for rank and station when not connected with his beloved vessel is decidedly meager. When the president of the United States visits one of our men-of-war, he is received at the gangway by the admiral, commanding officer and all of the officers of the ship, in full uniform, the crew at quarters for inspection, the marine guard drawn up with the band on the quarterdeck, the national flag is displayed at the main, the drummer gives four ruffles, the band plays the national air and a salute of 21 guns is fired. The same ceremony also takes place on his leaving.

On one occasion the president visited one of the ships informally, dispensing with the salute and ceremony, when one of the men rather indignantly asked another who that lubber was on the quarterdeck that didn't "douse his peak" to the commodore.

"Choke your luff, will you," was the reply, "that's the president of the United States."

"Well, ain't he got manners enough to salute the quarterdeck, if he is?"

"Manners! What does he know about manners? I don't suppose he was ever out of sight of land in his life." "On a Man-of-war."

Plurals of Nouns Ending in "O."

In the formation of the plural of nouns with this ending the general rule is that es is added to the singular, as in potatoes, cargoes, buffaloes, yet the following words add only s: Grotto, junto, canto, cento, quarto, portico, octavo, duodecimo, tyro, solo (all, by the bye, foreign words), and also all nouns ending in io, as folio, folios; or, in fact, whenever o is immediately preceded by a vowel, as cameo, embryo, etc. A notable peculiarity is to be observed with regard to nouns substantive ending with the sound of o. If they be words of more than one syllable, they for the most part end simply in o, but if only of one syllable, they take an e after the o, thus, canto, potato, quarto, hero, but doe, foe, roe, sloe, toe, woe, etc. Yet other monosyllables, not nouns substantive, have no final e, as so, lo, no.—Literature of Typography.

Crabs and Earthquakes.

For some time previous to the day upon which the great Chilean earthquake occurred swarms of crabs of an unknown variety were seen in the bay of Payta. They all appeared to be greatly excited and were literally climbing over each other in their efforts to escape the impending calamity. There were millions of them, and "ten days after the earthquake the dead crabs were thrown upon the beach in a wall line 3 feet or 4 feet wide along the whole extent of the bay."

Dr. Johnson's pocket notebook of the trip he took to France with the Thrales has been discovered among some old papers belonging to the poet, Samuel Rogers, that were examined recently.

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CLOSED!

On account of a holiday our store will be closed next Saturday, September 17th, all day and evening. We kindly ask our customers to make their intended purchases tomorrow or Friday, or if they cannot to postpone until Monday, when we will offer special inducements in all departments.

Collarettes.

We opened this week the greatest line of collarettes you ever saw, and we are going to sell them at astonishing low prices. We have all styles and combinations, and all we ask you is to see our line before buying. We can positively save you from one to five dollars, according to quality.

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We are selling lots of sailors and walking hats now, although it is rather warm yet. We have all the latest shapes, and our prices are the lowest in town. 200 new trimmed hats opened today, the latest style, at prices you never saw before.

New black and colored dress goods, new silks, new trimmings, new silk waists, new dress skirts, new wrappers, blankets, comforts and everything you need in line of dry goods and furnishings, at the lowest prices.

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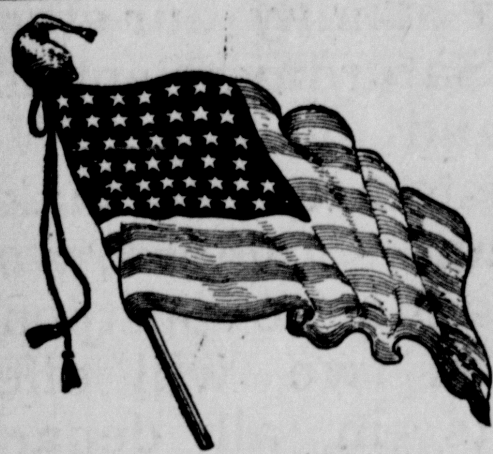
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.



UNION PAPERS.
 All Union papers of East Liverpool are
 known to the various craft and unions of
 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Labels at the head of their columns



If the administration of President McKinley is to be successful throughout he must be supported by a Republican congress. The Democrats, with a view to making capital for the next Presidential campaign, will exhaust every effort in the endeavor to defeat Republican congressional candidates, for they know it is their last chance.

COLONEL DICK has formally announced his candidacy for congress, and scores of his friends throughout this portion of Ohio regret they are not in his district, in order that they might help swell the majorities by which he will certainly be nominated and elected. He is a good soldier and a staunch Republican.

AMONG the most pleasing announcements growing out of the war is that which says this country will pay no debts for Spain. The rotten old monarchy contracted these obligations through time honored customs, based on robbery and plunder on the part of its officials. There could be no excuse for this country if it agreed to pay either the Cuban or Porto Rican debts.

THE nomination of a Democratic candidate for congress at Alliance next Friday will be nothing more than a matter of form. Whoever he may be, he will probably have entirely too much good sense to reach out for the office and make more of a fight than the state committee demands. The day seems to have gone by when the people of the Eighteenth district are anxious for a change.

THAT much advertised opposition to Hon. R. W. Tayler in this county has not yet appeared, nor is it likely to appear, it matters not whose name will be placed on the Democratic ticket. That story was announced for a purpose months ago, and when the men who conceived it found it useless the Democratic managers eagerly seized it, but they too are finding it something of a handicap.

WATCHING SPAIN.

Much is being written because the President did not at once order the discharge of thousands of volunteers when the fact appeared that Spain could no longer fight. The President, however, seems wiser than his newspaper advisers.

Spanish trickery has written in blood some of the most hideous pages in history, and in order that Spain may be given no opportunity to heap ignominy on her own head and do damage to the United States the volunteers are being retained. They may be needed. No man can tell the result of the peace negotiations until the treaty is signed. Then the time will have come when the army can be reduced without placing the country in danger. It will be another proof of the President's long-headedness.

TURKEY REFUSES

To Withdraw Its Troops From Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—[Special]—The Turkish government has sent a circular to the powers saying it will not withdraw its troops from Crete.

OUT ON THE LINE

Incidents of the Tenth's First Battle.

A WET NIGHT NEAR MANILA

When the Bullets Sang Merrily and the Men Held Their Position In Spite of the Rain and Spaniards—Captain Palmer's Observations of One of the Most Thrilling Engagements of the War.

As we passed the other regiments they cheered the Pennsylvania boys, and Colonel Hawkins called out for Colonel Bratt, who could not be found; and then we struck General Green's headquarters and Colonel Hawkins said to him: "I have been sick, sir, and my regiment is under command of Major Cuthbertson; the boys are in trouble and I am going to them. They should have reinforcements, sir, and cartridges should be sent them, as the firing has been quite heavy."

Apparently no satisfaction could be gained, and Hawkins, accompanied by Lieutenant Crow, D Company, Connells-ville, and Orderly Martin, of B Company, New Brighton, started down a bypath for the beach, myself and my 28 men bringing up the rear, Lieutenant Scott having been sent back for extra ammunition. Up the beach toward Manila we marched, Crow on the outside, next the ocean, Hawkins next him and Martin on Hawkins' right. I was just in rear of Hawkins, keeping step with him, and my men were silently swinging along, at a right shoulder, then at a left and finally at a secure, as the rain commenced coming down. Ere many minutes had passed away the Mauser bullets came whistling merrily along above our heads and around and about us, some of them unpleasantly close, while we could plainly note the flash of the Spaniards' 8-inch gun at the lower end of the city, as she flashed forth shell, flame and defiance to her foes. I cautioned the colonel and told him he was exposing his life unnecessarily, stating that I had been over the route a few nights before, and if the Spaniards sent a search light down the shore and opened on our little squad with a single piece, there would be few of us left to tell the story, adding that recklessness was not necessarily bravery, as our object was to do as much harm as possible to the enemy at as little loss as possible to ourselves. The colonel made some joking answer, and I then gave the command to my fours, "Right by twos," and kept closer in to the line of trees, out of range as much as possible, consistent with the call of duty. Then the colonel's voice rang out, "Who is there?" and a voice in front replied: "A member of the Tenth Pennsylvania." "What company?" "Company K, sir." "What are you doing there, my man? Where is your company?" "My company is all out to pieces, sir, and I have been lost from them." "All right, my man; join Sergeant Palmer and his squad and come with us."

The next man we met was an Englishman, in citizens' rig. He said that he had been at the front and said he was going back to Bratt's headquarters to order cartridges, as the men were about out of ammunition. We passed him down the beach, and afterwards found out that he was all right and is the correspondent for a London (Eng.) paper.

We finally struck our line of breastworks, where the bullets were singing lively and the artillery making matters extremely lively, with solid shot, shell and shrapnel. The Utah battery, with their 3.2 inch Maxims, did splendid service, one of their explosive shells striking about 15 feet in the air and about 30 feet in front of a line of Spaniards, doing terrible execution among the enemy. This was plainly seen by a sharpshooter of the heavy artillery, posted on the roof of an adjoining convent, where he did effective service with his Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The chaplain, Joseph Hunter, greeted us as we crept through a wire fence, and told the colonel and the rest of us to stoop low, as the breastworks were not very high, and shot, shell and musketry were coming at our lines lively, as the Spaniards seemed to have a hankering after the fine Maxims from Utah. We made a rush and were soon with the boys, who cheered the colonel and ourselves heartily, as the colonel is a general favorite, and the boys have great confidence in him.

I was assigned a port hole and given charge of the port hole to my right, where two members of H Company were doing duty watching for the enemy and were relieved every 15 or 20 minutes. Right to my left were 2 pieces of the

Utah battery, and to their left, next the ocean, and on our extreme left flank, was my own company, A, of Monongahela City, with Captain Gustave Shaaf in command. Lieutenant Albert Shaaf, second lieutenant, ably backing him, and every member of the company doing his duty. The boys had very much strengthened the entrenchments during the day, under command of their officers, and the wisdom of this measure became apparent in the hour of need. Lieutenant Tidball (Robert) had been very sick in his tent during the day, but he could not listen to the music and not have a hand with the band, and he had started up the beach ahead of the colonel and my squad, and as we overtook him he went in with us and joined the company. I took a side glance through my port hole, but could see no enemy, although their Mausers, using smokeless powder, were spitting spitefully in our front. A moment later, volleys were sent out all along the line of the Tenth (the only regiment there on duty, backing up the Utah artillery.) The enemy were said to be massing, in order to rush our light line, and Colonel Hawkins permitted his men to fire a few volleys, in order to hold them back while awaiting reinforcements, at the same time cheering his command with:

"Steady, men, hold your fire. We have a dandy position and they can't whip the Tenth here. Wait until they are close up, if they dare attempt such a thing, and then give 'em fits."

I had been lying on my back, right under my port hole, when one of the men of H said:

"Be careful, Sergeant; some of their sharpshooters got the range of that port during the day, and they've been doing some good shooting at it."

I thanked him for his caution, and had scarcely done so, when a bullet came right through the port, about a foot above my corpulent frame, went crashing through a heavy piece of sheet iron which some of the battery had hung up back of me, at the head of their "shack" or tent, and went singing merrily on its way, in search of another Yankee "pig." In a few moments the rain came down in torrents, and was accompanied by heavy wind, chilling the boys who were hugging the breastworks and who had failed to bring their ponchos or gum blankets. The port holes had to be watched and we dare not desert them. The boys of H did noble work, and I wrapped one of A's blankets around one of their number, as he nobly responded to the call of duty on every occasion. When he finally retired he gave me the blanket again, and it was indeed a blessing. Shortly afterwards the outlook on my right said:

"They are coming, colonel, in big numbers right here in our front."

"Are you sure of it my man?"

"Yes sir, quite sure, and they'll be on us in a minute."

"Steady, men; don't fire; be in readiness and do your work right at the right time. Can you see anyone there on the right?"

"No sir, I can't see anyone here" was the prompt reply.

"Where's Sergeant Palmer?" was the next query of my commander, and I responded with "Here sir!"

"Get your eagle eye at work and tell us what you can see outside there."

"Nothing from this port hole. I'll tell you better in a minute, sir."

I then quietly raised head and shoulders above breastworks, took a rapid glance along the left flank, cast my eyes to the front and scanned the shrubbery and brush to be seen in the dim light in front of our position and then a glance to the right flank and reported as I dropped down in the welcome mud of the breastwork:

"Not a Spaniard colonel; nothing but bushes and waving shrubbery."

"That settles it!" said our commander. "Rest quiet, men, and be in readiness for an attack. Don't waste your ammunition, as it's getting scarce. I've sent back for more, but don't know when it will arrive."

A few moments later a young fellow, apparently about 22 years of age, rolled in alongside of me, gun in hand, clad in pants and shirt, without coat or blanket, saying as he shivered with cold:

"Say, Cap, I've had an awful experience. Six of us were sent out as scouts and were driven in by the enemy, and when we came back with a rush our own men fired upon us, one of our number being hit by our own men through the arm. We dropped on our faces in the mud and water, some one in our own lines crying out to us: 'Come in and surrender, you bloody Spaniards, or will fill you full of holes.' We were finally recognized by some one who had good sense and were permitted to come in. I'm not scared, Cap, but I'm almost chilled to death." I told the lad to lie down by my side, so that he would not interfere with me, as we expected an attack at any moment and I had my



Start
 Your
 Boy or Girl
 to School

With a Pair of Our

\$1.50

Wear Well Shoes

It Will be a Good Thing

For You,
 For Him,
 For Us.

FOR YOU—Because they will prove the most economical.
 FOR HIM—Because they will be the most comfortable.
 FOR US—Because they will be a practical demonstration of the goodness of our shoes and secure for us your entire family's trade.

BENDHEIM'S.



STRONG AGAIN!

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

Sexine Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worsens into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, **PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.**

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

musket and revolver in readiness. I then permitted the youngster to creep in close to me at my back and laid half over him, doing my level best to stop his shivering. At the end of ten minutes I said to him:

"How are you making it now?" To which he responded in grateful tones:

"All right, Cap. You're a regular bakeoven."

Captain Porter, H company Washington, Pa., had been ill, but was on duty. He had a gum blanket, but was chilled and sick, for it was really an awful storm and night. I said to him:

"Come over here Captain Porter. I can help you out. He came to me and he was shivering like one stricken with an ague fit. He attempted a laugh as he said:

"Sergeant don't think I'm scared, for I'm not; but I am chilled through and I'm really sick."

I compelled him to lie down in front of me, put his chilled frame up against my warm body, placed my left arm over him and grasped my musket with my left hand at the balance in order to keep the sand of the entrenchment from its muzzle, passed the right arm through under his neck, with revolver closely clasped, made him take his right hand and clasp the corner of my gum blanket and draw it about him, and in 20 minutes he quit his shivering and assured me that he felt a thousand fold better.

HARRY PALMER.

TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.

MANY BRICKS

Will Be Used In the Paving of Lisbon Street.

When the present improvements are completed Lisbon street will be one of the best streets in the city.

The sidewalks and a five foot gutter on the southside have been laid to the top of the hill, and the contractor today commenced laying a 15 foot driveway on the northside. Ourb will be laid across the driveway at intervals to prevent the bricks from washing out in case of heavy rains. The street has been widened to 60 feet, and it will take at least 450,000 brick to lay all the pavement in the street. The paving is the best ever put on a hill street and the road will be a credit when it is completed.

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

Thursday Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the exposition will be sold at single fare for round trip via Pennsylvania lines, Thursdays, Sept. 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13 and 20, from Ashtabula, Bellaire, Erie, Massillon, New Philadelphia and intermediate ticket stations on the Fort Wayne route and from Cadiz, Dennison, New Cumberland, Washington Wheeling and intermediate ticket stations on the Pan Handle route. Tickets will be sold for regular trains of those dates, and will be good returning three days including date of sale. For rates, tickets and time of trains, apply to Adam Hill Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, store fixtures, one horse and wagon, household goods. Parties wanting a good location should apply at once.

MRS. RAE QUICK.

A meeting of the Hospital association will be held Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association. All are urged to attend.

Big Bargains in Groceries

at the Pittsburg Grocery.
 Flour 50c per sack.
 Fresh Country Butter 18c per lb.
 Fresh Eggs 15c per doz.
 Coffee 10c per lb.
 17½ lb Granulated Sugar for \$1.
 Fresh Rolled Oats 10 lbs for 25c.
 Spring Chickens per pair 50c.
 Lemons per doz. 18c.
 Oranges per doz. 23c.

GIVE US A CALL.

DON'T Forget the Place.

Pittsburg Grocery
 Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

Headquarters for Poultry.
H. SOHN, PROPRIETOR.

WANTED—Ten lady agents at once to place out samples for Monarch Soap company, New York. Wages \$1 per day. Call at Cottage Hotel, 141 Second street. Ask for H. C. Briggs, general manager.

LOST—Gold Princeton college pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the store of W. A. Hill, in the Diamond.

TO TAKE OTHER FORM

Before Pennsylvania Company
Officials

WILL AGREE WITH COUNCIL

Then the Sewer Matter Can Be Quickly
Closed—A Long Session In Which a Con-
siderable Amount of Unimportant Busi-
ness Figured.

Council met in regular session last
evening, with all members present.

The session was called to order at 8:10
o'clock by President Marshall, and the
minutes were read and approved.

A resolution to improve Bank street
from Avondale street to Riley avenue
was placed on its third reading and
passed.

The assessing ordinance in Jackson
street, which was laid over at the last
meeting, was passed after Solicitor Mc-
Garry had stated that in his opinion the
ordinance was correct. There had been
some objection to the ordinance because
more of the pavement was on one side
of the street than the other.

The finance committee reported hav-
ing awarded the \$15,000 4 per cent
bonds to Seasongood & Mayer at a pre-
mium of \$281.25. Their action was rat-
ified by council.

Mr. Stewart stated that he had re-
ceived numerous communications ask-
ing for electric lights in various parts
of the city, but knowing the condition
of the light fund had failed to present
them. In his opinion a light was badly
needed in the Midway between Fifth
and Sixth and Washington and Market.
Upon motion of Mr. Peach the light
company was ordered to put a light at
the intersection and charge the same to
the city.

The street commissioner reported do-
ing general work during the month,
while the fire department answered
three fire, 26 patrol and five ambulance
calls during the month and took 23
persons to the city jail. Mayor Bough
collected \$125 in fines and licenses.

When the pay roll was reached Doctor
Marshall objected to the bill of Shingle-
ton & Cunningham for building a sewer
in East End as they had not completed
the work.

Engineer George said he had spoken
to the firm about it, and they had told
him that Mr. Anderson said he would
finish it when he built his trap. The
engineer also stated that they had built
enough extra retaining wall to make up
for the amount and if the city had to
finish the work they would lose nothing.

President Marshall said the sewer
pipe company should be notified to raise
their tracks as they were in the way and
the question was raised as to who O.
K'd the bill. It was found that the en-
gineer did it, and Mr. Stewart re-
marked that he should not sign bills
until the work was completed. The en-
gineer replied that he had only O. K'd
as regarded the length and sent the bill
to Mr. Harris to be signed.

The discussion closed by \$25 being re-
tained until the sewer is completed.

Resolutions were adopted in regard to
the new plans for sewer district No. 2.
They provide that the sewer pass
through lands of the Dresden Pottery
company and R. Thomas & Sons, to Ac-
commodation alley, thence to Eighth
street, along Eighth street to Jethro
street and thence to the Fourth street
extension.

Manager Swaney, of the telephone
company, was present and stated that
the company would give the city a
phone for the East End fire station.
The proposition was accepted with
thanks.

Mr. Challis stated that Ryan & Mc-
Laughlin had done \$6,000 worth of work
in Avondale street and were nearly
through. He moved that \$1250 be
given them on their contract and the
motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Challis called attention to the fact
that a culvert should be built in Lisbon
road near the property of John Whan.
The clerk was instructed to advertise
for bids. He also stated that some peo-
ple who lived in an alley between Cal-
curta road and Avondale street wanted
the grade of an alley, and the engineer
was instructed to give it to them.

Mr. Stewart called attention to the
fact that when Cook street was graded
the intersection at the alley back of
the Brunt pottery was left in a very
poor condition, and had become danger-
ous. The street commissioner was in-
structed to grade out the intersection.

Mr. Olnhausen said a number of peo-
ple wished to build in Fairview and re-
quested that the engineer give them
the grade. Engineer George said that
one side of the street would be 40 feet
higher than the other, but he will fur-
nish them with the grade in any event.

Royal makes the food pure.
—wholesome and delicious—



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Clerk Hanley was instructed to notify
Knowles, Taylor & Anderson to raise
the tracks to their clay banks in East
End.

Mr. Peach remarked that several
parties had failed to repair their
sidewalks in West Market street, and he
wanted a motion passed to order them
to do the work. George Buxton, Jr.,
spoke upon the subject, but Clerk Han-
ley said there was a doubt whether
council could have the work done with-
out passing an ordinance. Solicitor
McGarry was out of the room, and as
his advice was desired the question was
forgotten when he returned.

Mr. Peach also requested that short
steps be built at the Jethro trestle to
enable the school children to get up
without going around through the mud.
He made a motion that the steps be built,
and Mr. Stewart remarked that if it car-
ried council would be departing from
their usual custom. Engineer George
said the steps would not be dangerous as
they would be very short and were an
absolute necessity, and Solicitor Mc-
Garry remarked that there was no
danger in steps as long as they were
kept in repair.

Mr. Peach in support of his motion
said: "I trust we all have the welfare
of the little children at heart enough to
not compel them to go around that
muddy road and sit in school all day
with wet feet. Unfortunately Mr.
Stewart has no little children to care
for."

The motion carried unanimously, and
the commissioner will build the steps at
once.

Solicitor McGarry stated that there
was two cases against the city set for
trial at this term of court and they were
both large damage actions. In the Nel-
son case two ex-solicitors represented the
plaintiffs and he asked for assistance
with the request that his co-counsel be
selected from the members of the bar in
the city. In the Hayes damage case, to
be heard in circuit court, he asked that
the former counsel be engaged while he
will look after the Sophia Wucherer
case himself.

Mr. Peach said the Bridgewater Gas
company should be the defendant in the
Nelson case, as it was their fault he was
hurt. Solicitor McGarry replied that
the city would have to defend the case
in any event, and council selected
Prosecuting Attorney Brookes as his as-
sistant. Attorney F. E. Grosshans and
James R. Carey were retained in the
Hayes case, but not until Mr. Stewart
had remarked that he didn't think at-
torneys who did not think enough of a
case to appear when a motion for a new
trial was argued should be retained."

The solicitor was instructed to notify
the gas company of the Nelson case.

Mr. Peach said Henry Goodwin stated
someone had carried away his fence in
Pennsylvania avenue, and wanted coun-
cil to look it up. Nobody knew any-
thing about the matter.

It was decided to let the improvement
of Basil avenue lay over until the next
meeting.

Attorney Boyle and Engineer New-
hall, of the Pennsylvania company, were
present, and Attorney Boyle stated that
they were present to find out what had
been done with their proposition in re-
gard to building a surface water sewer
in Tanyard run, and also in regard to
the new sanitary sewer which will
cross their track. He stated that they
would have no objection to the sanitary
sewer going under their track if iron
pipe was used. Mr. Marshall stated
that council had accepted the proposi-
tion of the company and asked if the in-
junction would be lifted.

Attorney Boyle asked to see the reso-
lutions passed by council, but it was
discovered that it was in the form of a
motion. He will submit the proposi-
tion again, council will accept it and it
will be spread in the minutes. Then the
injunction will be raised.

Some time was spent in going over the
new plans of the sewer, and Engineer
Newhall will recommend to the com-
pany that they be accepted.

Solicitor McGarry stated that the ap-
propriation case was set for Monday, but
in event of the company having no ob-
jections it will not be necessary. The
case will be postponed for two weeks
pending a settlement with the Golding
company.

The street car company were in-
structed to move their tracts out in
Jethro street in order that the north
side may be paved not more than 15
feet or less than 12 feet.

AFTER THE POTTERIES.

Street Cars Are on the List—To Be
Stopped Sunday.

The closing of the restaurants last
Sunday has caused a great deal of com-
ment and where the enforcement of the
law will end no one can tell.

The persons who were compelled to
close their place of business last Sunday
do not consider it a very great hardship,
but want to see the law enforced to the
letter. Accordingly this morning a
petition was drawn up asking Mayor
Bough to stop the street cars, prohibit
kitchen drawing and all unnecessary work
on Sunday. The petition is at present
being circulated and very numerous
signed.

It is the intention to present the pe-
tition to Mayor Bough the latter part of
the week with the urgent request that
he enforce the law at once.

The parties who are circulating the
petition claim that much unnecessary
work was performed last Sunday, and
if one man is made to observe the law
all should do so. They are perfectly
willing to obey the law if all are in-
cluded.

First of the Season.

The first ball game of the season will
be played tomorrow afternoon at Colum-
bian park between the East Liverpool
and Toronto clubs.

The game promises to be a fine con-
test. Cy Swaim, formerly of the Wash-
ington team, will pitch for Toronto, and
they are managed by Johnny Daniels,
an old time favorite here.

The local team will line up as fol-
lows: Davis, c; McShane, p; Smurth-
waite, s; Heckathorn, 1; Carey, 2; God-
win, 3; Finch, 1; Reark, m; Barker, r;
Clark, sub.

Will Have No Ditch.

LISBON, Sept. 13.—[Special]—When
the West township ditch case
was placed in the hands of the jury last
evening it took only five minutes to
render a verdict for I. Brewner. The
much discussed ditch will not be dug on
the Hiram F. Hill farm because it
would injure the health of the com-
munity. The case has been on in pro-
bate court since Friday, and over 60
witnesses have been examined.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Saul Samler was a Pittsburg visitor
today.

—Miss Jessie Calhoun left this morn-
ing for Ravenna. She will remain there
several weeks.

—Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Huston this
morning left for Bridgeport. They will
remain there several weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

Monday, Sept. 19,

Huntley-Jackson Production of

THE WORLD.

SEE

The Harbor of Naples
The Great Ship Wreck.
The Thrilling Ship Wreck.
The Famous Raft Scene.
The Lunatic Asylum.
The Storm at Sea.

Every Scene Produced As Advertised

Venta, the Dancing Wonder, will appear
at each performance.

PRICES - 10, 20, 30c.

Ladies free Monday night.
Reserved Seats on sale at Reed's Drug
Store.

Elks Benefit
SEPTEMBER 28.

Willie Collier

—IN—

The Man From
Mexico.

Tickets Now On Sale.

Prices - 50c, 75c and \$1

You Can Buy

Blankets

at the Big Store either for Cash or
Credit.

We have them at all prices---

50¢, 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.25

per pair and upward.

All sizes--all colors. A great
stock for you to select from.

The Credit feature is quite an item
for those who need Blankets at once
and are a little short of cash.

No matter which way you want
to pay, you want to see the greatest
stock in town.

We can say "ditto" about

Comforts.

This chilly weather makes them
needful, and you can buy them from
us much cheaper than you can make
them.

We call especial attention to our

75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Ones.

They are certainly the greatest
value ever shown.

And here our "part down and the
balance in payments" comes in nice.

THE S. G. HARD CO
THE BIG STORE

INSTALLED AS PASTOR

Reverend Crowe Placed In His Position.

REVEREND IRWIN'S SERMON

A Large Number of Persons Attended the Services Whereby the Second Presbyterian Church Was Provided With a Minister.

The Second Presbyterian church was well filled last night, the people being there to witness the services whereby Reverend Crowe was installed pastor.

Rev. W. B. Irwin, of Steubenville, read the scripture lesson, selecting the first chapter of Second Timothy. He was followed by Rev. W. F. Wier, of Toronto, who offered prayer. The sermon of the evening was delivered by Reverend Irwin. He said in part:

"Every man has his destination in life. He is himself, and marches to an individual destiny. Human faces universally carry the evidences of Adamic relationship; but what infinite diversity and individuality. The Creator of worlds and men is not limited in his resources, but gives every man a star, a particularity. Every man is haunted by his own demon, and every man's good angel hovers near and whispers:

'Come forth, come on; the way lies open here, lies clear and near. Then hope, obey and pray.'

"We are a drowsy race, and sometimes our enthusiasms die and our senses swim out into a dreamy world. Life, then, is a jumble, and the world seems a 'Vanity Fair,' when huckstermen and fishwives wrangle, and the pilgrims who make for the celestial city are often taken and beaten and slain.

"You ask how shall I discern, how shall I be sure of my supreme endowment? Is there to be no smiling evidence in my life like that of Paul? No visit from my guest of high, like Jesus to the house of Zacharias? There is a way you can place yourself in God's light, and that is by prayer. Do not abuse that holy thing by any perfunctoryness. Stereotype your books, but do not stereotype your prayers. Many seem to live just to draw breath in and then blow it out again. They never smell the Alpine flower nor climb with Agassiz to the peaks of the Jungfrau. Parkhurst said, 'It is a great stalwart soul that thinks great stalwart thoughts.' But how can men be stalwart, while they are living in a hole?

"Would you make a Gladstone with an ordinary saloon politician and still regard yourself as a person of accurate discrimination?

"Doubt not, the winds, the hurricane of action are as much in place today as the psalm in the corner or the meetings of sympathies above the dead; with poppy fields in Maine and opium markets in China; with cargoes of rum on the Congo, debauching even the heathen to enrich the educated. With the saloon ruling our great cities—which in 30 years at the past rate of increase will rule our country. I say, with these and such as these things, what is the use of intellect and the divine endowment of God. 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'"

Rev. A. D. McCullough made an interesting address to the people as did Rev. W. F. Wier to the pastor. After this constitutional questions were put to Reverend Crowe and the congregation.

The meeting then closed by the entire congregation singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," and the pronouncing of the benediction by Reverend Crowe.

A NEW PLACE

Was Given Rev. R. B. Whitehead by Conference.

The Methodist Protestant conference, which has been in session in New Cumberland for several days, closed yesterday with the reading of appointments. Rev. C. L. Swift was appointed pastor of the church of this city, and Rev. R. B. Whitehead was appointed to the South Side church at Pittsburgh. He passed through the city on his bicycle yesterday.

The conference will meet next year at Mehaney, Pa.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to once.

Oyster Supper.

An oyster supper will be given at the Young Woman's home, Tuesday evening, Sept. 20. Admission and supper, 20 cents.

Read the News Review for news.

A HARD RAILROAD TO BEAT.

One Man In Double Distilled Ill Luck Found It So.

The Southern Pacific is about the worst road in the wide, wide world to fool in the matter of transportation. The Southern Pacific has such a plain monopoly of California business that it is not necessary for it to look for favors, so it closes down very tight. Even the tickets which the scalpers succeed in getting are so hedged about with precautions that it is like taking a civil service examination to beat one of them.

The favorite is, a long slip which is designed to be punched to fit the description of the purchaser, so that by no means can it be used by another than the rightful owner. When one of these tickets appears in a scalper's stock, it looks like a porous plaster, being punctured for the color of the eyes, the hair, stature, weight, complexion and other details of the physical make up.

Once Jim Crawford of Laramie found himself stuck in San Francisco with \$4 and a fearful hunger for home. But \$4 was as nothing to the fare back over the desert. While he was worrying his soul with regrets he came upon a neatly folded slip of paper which had been lost, doubtless by some hurried tourist. It was one of those pieces of organette music representing a ride back to Ogden.

Jim read it over, printed matter, punches and all, and rushed for a drug store. He bought dyes for his hair, a stain for his complexion, got a pair of blue goggles and ran a concealing bandage over his chin. A barber took off his mustache, and for a dollar a cheap oculist made his eyes blue, so that the goggles were re-enforced with corroboration. It took all his money but 40 cents. Then he climbed aboard the train.

He had reached Port Costa when the conductor came around and gave one hurried look at the ticket.

"This thing expired a month ago," he said tersely.

The telegraph poles were pendulous with blue and brimstone for two weeks after Crawford had finished his walk back to Oakland.—Chicago Record.

"NO BOXES SOLD HERE."

A Sign Displayed In Shops Which Guard Carefully Their Reputations.

"No Boxes Sold Here" is the sign that hangs in one of the principal jewelry establishments in the city. The sign made its appearance after the shopping of one Christmas season. But there is no time of the year in which the demand for boxes is quite discontinued, and the sign serves its purpose always.

The demand for boxes was prompted by the amiable desire to deceive some friend or relative into the belief that the article presented to him came from the best establishment in the city. Similar attempts are made at the well known glass and china shops, at one of the well known French confectioners and at all of the establishments which have made a reputation in some particular field.

Nearly all of these answer such applications with the words of the sign, "No Boxes Sold Here," but there are some few which sell them as regularly as they do other objects of merchandise and are quite indifferent to what becomes of them so long as they get their rather high prices for the empty boxes bearing the name of the firm. Similar indifference is shown by a well known English pickle factory, which allows its labels to be sold here and pasted over any sort of stuff that the purchaser of them happens to concoct.—New York Sun.

The Nose Lasts Longest.

Bone and cartilage enter so largely into the structure of the nose and undergoes little perceptible change, as a rule, with the lapse of years. The brow becomes wrinkled, and crows' feet gather round the eyes, which themselves gradually grow dim as time rolls on. Checks lose the bloom which cosmetics cannot replace and lips their fullness and color.

The chin, dimpled in youth, develops angularities or globularities, as the case may be, and the eyebrows become heavy with the crop of many years' growth. The nose shows no mark comparable to these familiar facial indications of the approach of old age and practically enjoys immunity from the ravages which time makes on the other features of the face. Next to the nose, probably the ears, as a rule, show the fewest and least obvious signs of old age.

Little Marble Imported Now.

The importation of marble to the United States has almost ceased. It is only now and then that a cargo arrives at this port, while a few years ago a fleet of sailing vessels brought many cargoes annually from the famous Carrara quarries in Italy to Philadelphia. Marble buildings seem to be becoming things of the past, and the tombstone makers find little demand for marble tombs, slabs or monuments. Granite has taken the place of marble everywhere, even in the cemeteries, where marble shafts and slabs were formerly the only proper things. Granite, unlike marble, does not require very frequent cleaning and looks well without being touched up for years. It also admits of a high polish and does not show the marks of rust by contact with metal, as marble does.—Philadelphia Record.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, English Quail, American Pheasant, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION

packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa.

When Wellington Was Mad.

The Czar Nicholas' visit to Windsor in 1844 afforded Murray an opportunity to be present at one of the few occasions when the Duke of Wellington lost control of himself. He did it at a review before the queen, her imperial guest, and the royal family, when, contrary to his orders, issued for the queen's convenience, the guns were fired. The hero of a hundred fights stormed in "a most violent manner."

When the prince tried to pacify him by saying it was doubtless a mistake, he replied: "It is very good of your royal highness to excuse it, but there should be no mistakes. Military orders should be punctually obeyed, and so long as I command the army they shall be obeyed!" The emperor was astonished, and the suits looked at each other with blank faces, while the artillery was ordered off the maneuvering ground.

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of the leading places of summer sojourn along the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania Lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The News Review for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.		3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59	
		AM	PM	PM	PM	AM	
Pittsburgh	lv.	15:45	11:30	14:30	11:00	17:30	
Rochester		6:40	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:25	
Beaver		6:45	2:20	5:31	11:55	8:30	
Vanport		6:50		5:38	11:59	8:34	
Industry		7:00		5:50	12:10	8:44	
Cooks Ferry		7:03		5:55	12:11	8:48	
Smiths Ferry		7:10	2:40	6:05	12:20	8:53	
East Liverpool		7:20	2:49	6:14	12:30	9:05	
Wellsville	ar.	7:30	3:00	6:28	12:40	9:15	
Wellsville	lv.	7:42	3:05		12:45		
Wellsville Shop		7:46			12:50		
Yellow Creek		7:52			12:55		
Hammondsville		8:01			1:03		
Ironton		8:06	3:22		1:06		
Salineville		8:25	3:38		1:27		
Bayard		8:40	3:53		1:42		
Alliance	lv.	9:10	4:00	7:14	2:05		
Ravenna		10:05	5:06	8:25	2:12		
Hudson		11:02	5:25	8:44	2:30		
Cleveland	ar.	12:10	6:25	9:45	3:40		
Wellsville	lv.	7:47	3:10	6:55	15:11	11:02	
Wellsville Shop		7:52	3:15	6:58	15:11	11:05	
Yellow Creek		7:57	3:18	7:04	15:11	11:10	
Port Homer		8:03	3:25	7:09	16:09		
Empire		8:10	3:32	7:14	17:11	11:21	
Elliottsville		8:17	3:39	7:18	18:13	11:32	
Toronto		8:21	3:43	7:22	19:15	11:38	
Costonia		8:28	3:50	7:30	20:17	11:45	
Steubenville	lv.	8:44	4:00	7:45	21:19	11:51	
Mingo Je		8:51	4:07	7:53	22:21	12:01	
Brilliant		8:58	4:14	8:00	23:23	12:07	
Rush Run		9:07	4:23	8:09	24:25	12:14	
Portland		9:14	4:30	8:15	25:27	12:21	
Yorkville		9:19	4:35	8:20	26:29	12:28	
Marion Ferry		9:32	4:48	8:32	27:31	12:35	
Bridgeport		9:40	4:50	8:40	28:33	12:42	
Wellsville	ar.	9:50	5:05	8:45	29:35	12:45	
		AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	
Eastward.		3:40	3:42	3:44	3:50	4:18	
		AM	PM	PM	PM	AM	
Wellsville	lv.	14:45	19:00	14:55	19:10	15:05	
Bridgeport		4:53	9:09	4:58	9:14	5:03	
Marion Ferry		5:01	9:15	5:06	9:21	5:11	
Yorkville		5:10		5:15		5:20	
Portland		5:15	9:28	5:20	9:33	5:25	
Rush Run		5:20	9:33	5:25	9:40	5:30	
Brilliant		5:28	9:41	5:33	9:48	5:38	
Mingo Je		5:35	9:48	5:40	9:55	5:45	
Steubenville	lv.	5:44	9:56	5:49	10:03	5:54	
Costonia		5:54	10:06	5:59	10:13	6:04	
Toronto		6:00	10:12	6:05	10:19	6:10	
Elliottsville		6:07	10:17	6:12	10:24	6:17	
Empire		6:13	10:25	6:18	10:32	6:23	
Port Homer		6:20	10:32	6:25	10:39	6:36	
Yellow Creek		6:26	10:38	6:31	10:45	6:41	
Wellsville Shop		6:31	10:43	6:36	10:50	6:46	
Wellsville	ar.	6:36	10:50	6:41	10:55	6:51	
Wellsville	lv.	7:42		7:46		7:50	
Wellsville Shop		7:46		7:50		7:54	
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Vanport		7:34	11:40	7:39	11:45	7:44	
Beaver		7:40	11:46	7:45	11:51	7:50	
Rochester		7:50	11:55	7:55	12:00	8:00	
Pittsburgh	ar.	8:50	12:40				
		AM	PM	PM	PM	AM	

WHY THE FISH DIED

B. H. Flynn Is Seeking Information.

SENT BY BOARD OF HEALTH

The State Authorities Are Making an Exhaustive Search For Facts—The Gentleman Also Wanted a Plan of Liverpool's Sewer System.

B. H. Flynn, representing the state board of health, was in the city this week.

He called upon Engineer George and requested that he be furnished a plan of the sewer system of the city together with the plan for the proposed second sewer district, and they will be sent him as soon as possible. The gentleman is making a tour of inspection of the cities located along the Ohio river, and is obtaining plans of all the sewers which empty into the stream with a view to ascertaining the exact condition of the water and making some needed restrictions for the health of the people who are compelled to use river water.

Another feature of his visit is to endeavor if possible to find out the cause of the death of the fish which floated down the river a few months ago by the thousands, and to make provisions in order that it will not take place again. It is expected the report of the gentleman will not be completed for several months.

WONDERFUL.

John Nisson, the well known contractor who is grading Lisbon street, is the happiest man in the county. Yesterday he told his story to the News Review as follows:

"I have been a victim of rheumatism for several years. Four weeks ago while superintending the work my suffering became so intense and I was so crippled that I was obliged to leave my work. I tried to walk to town but it was impossible, and I was taken to the office of Dr. E. F. Larkins in a buggy. With great difficulty I ascended the stairs on hands and feet, and you may imagine my surprise when in a few minutes I could walk as well as any one. "The one treatment without medicine cured me. When I returned to Lisbon street, the men would scarcely believe the fact. But it is true, every word of it. I feel well and strong and am confident Doctor Larkins has worked in my case a wonderful cure. There is no tendency to a return of the disease.

"Since my cure, I took another man who was suffering intolerable pain in the head to Doctor Larkins' office and saw him cured in five minutes without a drop of medicine."

FAREWELL RECEPTION

Tendered Rev. J. M. Huston by the Epworth League.

The Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal church last evening tendered their former pastor, Rev. J. M. Huston, a farewell reception.

The lecture room was crowded. Reverend Huston reviewed the work of the past five years, during which time he was pastor of the church, after which refreshments were served to all present. At the close of the meeting Reverend Huston was given the Chautauqua salute.

A HANDSOME STORE.

Ed Hassey Has Moved Into New Quarters.

Ed Hassey, the popular caterer, has moved from his late quarters in Sixth street to the Deidrick block, Washington street, where he is fitting up a handsome store. In a few days he will have the finest of fresh candies, the original Boss ice cream, and dainty lunch for the public. Mr. Hassey invites all his friends to give him a call, and he will guarantee satisfaction.

ONE OVERDRAWN.

But There Is Money In All Other of the City's Funds.

The report of Treasurer Herbert for the month shows the street fund to be overdrawn \$2,434.07. The balances in the other funds are as follows:

General, \$805.53; wharf, \$68.97; fire, \$866.28; police, \$1,529.88; light, \$2,542.66; sinking, \$8,268.53; interest, \$2,078.01; sanitary, \$562.31; bridge, \$444.82.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank the people of East Liverpool, Mrs. J. N. Taylor and all other members of the Red Cross society who gave us their sympathy during our recent great bereavement.

MR. AND MRS. WALTER BURROWS AND FAMILY.

CONTENTION IN CRETE.

A Source of Long Anxiety to European Powers.

SEAT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Crisis at Candia a Surprise to Europe. Constant Revolts of the Christians in Crete — The Sultan's Castilian Promise After the Rebellion of 1888 — Greece's Bold Diplomatic Move — Crete as the Elephant of the Powers.

After all the Vesuvius of European politics is not the Chinese or the African but the eastern question. Just when this volcano seems to be slumbering most harmlessly it breaks out in full action. For the last two years the crisis of the eastern question has turned on the island of Crete, where dwell 70,000 Mussulmans and 200,000 Christians, who hate one another like poison. This is not the population of a big English manufacturing town, but enough to have caused the diplomats of Europe many sleepless nights. "We are prepared to hear anything from the orient," is the saying at the chancelleries. "Prophecy is useless here, while on all other questions we may always have some idea of what is in store in the immediate future."

No one of the public of Europe was thinking of the Cretan affair the other day. Its respect was historical, like the Greco-Turkish war. Occasionally there appeared in the newspapers a few lines saying that this power had refused to do this and the other power had refused to do that in the arrangement for a joint government of the island. This was taken to mean merely a disagreement over details which was bound to be reconciled.

Today the European public will almost have forgotten the Hispano-American war, stocks on the bourse and of Paris and Berlin and on the London Stock Exchange will experience a slump, and all eyes will be turned toward Constantinople and Candia at least for the time being. The diplomats themselves have not been so confident at heart, for they have been too well convinced that they were putting off the possibility of a crisis from one day to another. It is 18 months since the powers, following the departure of Prince George's flotilla for Crete, agreed jointly to appoint a Christian governor of the island and jointly to maintain order until an autonomous government should be established under the nominal suzerainty of the sultan. No governor proposed has yet been agreed upon by all of the powers. Scores of princes and other colorless minds have been canvassed in the different chancelleries, but in each instance some one of them objected. No set of reforms was offered by any ambitious lawmaker of one of the powers that pleased all, and it was understood that no definite step of any kind could be taken until all were in accord.

In the meantime their warships have lain in the harbors of the island, and their troops, each in its own zone of influence, have administered order. Meanwhile the Mussulmans and the Christians who were to be made to lie down like the lion and the lamb together have grown no fonder of one another. The same elements are now at work in Crete that have been at work there ever since the island fell into Turkish hands in 823. In 960 the Greeks recovered it by conquest. They sold it to the Venetians in 1204. In 1645 the Moslems got it back, and they have kept it ever since in much the same manner that the Spaniards have held Cuba, by garrisons of soldiers in the seaport towns. Over all was a pasha, who had to deliver up so much revenue every year to the sultan and was welcome to make as much more as he could. The Moslems lived in the towns, where they were protected, and the Greeks lived in the country.

Of the 250 years of Turkish government the Christians had been in open revolt more than 100 times. When the Greek citizen could not pay his taxes, he took to the mountains, where he lived on the bounty of the peasants, which he sometimes enforced, if necessary, at the point of his rifle, which is ever his companion, and of which, he will tell you, he is fonder than of his wife. If the governing pasha found that a town was not profitable, he did not hesitate to arrange a massacre by way of discipline. Two thousand years ago Crete had a population of more than 1,000,000. It probably had nearly 1,000,000 at the beginning of the Turkish regime as against 270,000 now. In recent times this story of slaughter and destruction has appealed to humanitarian Europe, though not as strongly as the outrages in other portions of the empire which had the political advantage of being fairer game for the territorial ambition of some European power. Sporadic insurrection at times became general, as in the case of the bloody rebellions of 1896, 1877 and 1888.

After the rebellion of 1888 the sultan made a truly Castilian promise to be good and agreed to the provisions of the Halepa act, which received international sanction and provided for a na-

tional assembly which was to lay and provide for the collection of revenues. But the sultan's memory is also truly Castilian. He soon abolished the assembly and took charge of the revenues himself. The powers then intervened and had a Christian governor appointed. This only resulted in a national assembly, which was ineffective, except in proving that the preceding governor had misappropriated the funds which were to have been used for certain public improvements. The sultan so managed his Christian governor then that the Christians were worse off than ever. A revolt began in March, 1896, and the sultan slyly recalled him as a rogue who had estranged his loving subjects, and sent in his stead a Mussulman governor to put down the revolt, which thereupon promptly spread throughout the island.

Most of the Cretan Christians are Greeks, and all desire to be annexed to Greece. They asked for their independence when the London convention created the Greek kingdom in 1821 as a sequel of the Greek revolution. But the same cause then, as now, prevented accession to their request. The powers were afraid to allow the new nation enough strength so that it could become a factor in the affairs of Europe. With the events following the last rebellion in Crete up to the close of the Greco-Turkish war every one is familiar. The Greeks of the mainland sent this time to their brethren more than the assistance of private individuals. Colonel Vassos landed in Crete with a regiment of soldiers, Prince George, second son of the king of Greece, made a demonstration with a flotilla of torpedo boats, and the Greek government formally announced the annexation of the island to the kingdom of Greece.

By this bold diplomatic move Greece hoped to cause a disagreement of the powers on the question of coercing him. Then a European war would result or they would have to stand idly by to avoid a European war and allow him to gain his ends. The powers, however, at once flew to their old cover. The balance of power must be maintained. They agreed so far as to blockade Crete, but the public opinion of England would not submit to the blockade of the Pireus, which was the desire of Emperor William, who a little later withdrew altogether from the concert so far as the Greco-Turkish question was concerned.

Vassos was told that he must leave Crete. He went into camp in the hills, out of reach of the guns of the fleet, and with his thousand men snapped his fingers at all the powers of Europe because two of them would not agree with the others to go after him. As the powers can do nothing without agreeing, as they do little when they agree, and as they seldom agree except to disagree, it was not surprising that this amusing situation continued for two months.

The Cretans continued to massacre the Turks whenever they could, and the Turks were not slow to return the compliment, except in the seaport towns, where the marines of the different powers acted as police. Immediately after the departure of Vassos for Crete the sultan and the Greek government began massing troops on the Thessalian frontier. The Greco-Turkish war was the inevitable result. Had the Greeks won Crete's hope would have been dashed to the ground just the same as it was by their overwhelming defeat. The powers would not have allowed such a powerful little people as victory would have proved them to be further to aggrandize themselves. They agreed—to the horror of Emperor William, then no longer one of the concert—that the sultan should not annex any portion of Thessaly except such as should allow a rearrangement of the frontier which placed the mountain passes in possession of the Turks, permitted the sultan an indemnity of only \$15,000,000 instead of the \$43,000,000 he demanded, and to guarantee the payment of the amount took charge of the revenues of Greece.

But Crete remained as an elephant on the hands of the powers. They could agree to nothing except to hold it tentatively among themselves. The Christians and the Mussulmans continued to fight whenever they got a chance. Over the towns, which are the headquarters of the zones of influence allotted each of the five powers, England, France, Russia, Austria and Italy, they exercise military law from the headquarters of a consul's office and the men-of-war in the harbor.

The Christians are not satisfied. If they cannot be Greeks, they prefer to indulge in their natural gift for irregular fighting, which is the heritage of centuries of insurrections. Much less are the Moslems satisfied. The shoe is on the other foot now. They have been called upon to pay taxes instead of helping to massacre Christians who did not pay. This infraction on their rights, as they understand them, they have resented in a manner characteristic of the scum which hangs about the seaport towns of Crete. Indeed the British had not advanced so far in their pacification of Candia that Mussulmans were allowed to go into the country—this, because of the danger of a conflict between them and the Greeks. The Greeks were allowed to come into the town, however, as there they were under the eyes of the police and soldiers, while the Mussulmans in the country would not be. The Mussulmans could not appreciate the distinction and have wiped out the in-

sult with blood.

All the Cretans, of whatever religion, are quarrelsome, dirty and picturesque ly vain. The European officers and officials assigned to the work of governing them have long since become disgusted with their tasks. If they satisfy a complaint of one faction one day, another one is sure to arise the next. Not having much else to do, especially when fighting is suppressed, the Cretans are extremely apt at making complaints.

It will be some satisfaction to Emperor William to know that none of his men-of-war fired on this nominally Turkish town. As a reward for his partiality to the sultan he is to be allowed to start some scheme, at present vague and harmless, but possibly a Kiao Chou, for colonization in Syria. This is partly responsible—wholly responsible, his critics say—for his forthcoming much advertised and devout tour in Palestine. The nation which in return for concessions in Africa has just agreed not to molest his Syrian scheme now has its soldiers massacred by the subjects of the sultan. And the sultan, since the Greco-Turkish war, is not so ready to apologize for massacres as he was previously. He boasts of allies and wants Crete back.—New York Press.

FUN IN THE FOOTNOTE.

A Popular Librettist Couldn't Withhold a Joke on Prospective Bride.

W. S. Gilbert does not retain all of his humor for use in his librettos.

In the early days of his success, when Gilbert and Sullivan were considered by managers as the "sure winners" in the comic opera field, a young woman who was a member of one of the "Pinafore" companies wrote to Gilbert telling him of her approaching marriage with a young man of good position and family.

Gilbert congratulated the young woman and expressed the hope that her future might be prosperous and happy.

Only a little more than a month passed, and another letter from the same girl reached him, in which she stated that her engagement with the young man had been broken and that she had accepted another suitor.

He replied that he had every confidence in her judgment and again expressed his hearty wishes for her welfare.

It was almost two months after that that Gilbert received a third letter from the same girl, who informed him that young Lord — had proposed and that she had accepted him after breaking her engagement with No. 2.

Gilbert's humor could no longer withstand the temptation, and he wrote, "I desire to congratulate you on your approaching marriage with"— Here he placed an asterisk and in a footnote added:

"Here insert the name of the happy man."

This is probably as characteristic a piece of humor as any that appears in his "Bab Ballads" or in his works for the stage.—New York Press.

A Useful Coffin.

It may not be generally known that the Dutch Boers at the Cape, especially those living in remote districts where material is expensive and labor difficult to obtain, frequently purchase at least one coffin beforehand which is placed in a conspicuous position in the "voorkamer" or principal sitting room and utilized as an article of furniture, for ornament or as a receptacle for clothing and other oddments.

One farmer well known to the writer possesses a beautifully finished article of this sort which he purchased about 30 years ago. During that period he has buried three wives each of whom had to be content with coffins of the commonest material and roughest workmanship while his own awaiting its possessor stands in all its luster of polished teak and silver mountings.

For the present the old gentleman uses it as a couch for his midday nap in order, as he sometimes remarks with grave humor, that he may get accustomed to it.—Cape Times.

A German Word Serpent.

A German correspondent comes to the rescue of his countrymen, concerning whom we expressed surprise that they should prefer to use a word of four syllables when another word expressing the same thing in 40 syllables was available. He sends us a copy of The Kölnische Volkszeitung, in which occurs a sentence of 607 words, occupying 69 lines of the newspaper.

This word serpent occurs in a legal judgment, and even the printers got to hate it after setting up about 450 words of it. So they put in a full stop, which, like a rifle bullet in the spine of a boa constrictor, killed the whole sentence. But it must really be nice to have newspapers in which you can begin to read a sentence at breakfast, continue it in the train and triumphantly reach the verb at office.—London Globe.

Hard Tack, Postage Prepaid.

Miss Birdie Daly of Wichita, Kan., has received through the mails a piece of hard tack from her brother with the troops at Santiago. There was no covering over the hard tack. A postage stamp was stuck on one corner, and the address was written across it in ink. People who have had iron bound Christmas boxes smashed up in the mail may now begin to realize the hardness of Uncle Sam's bread.—Kansas City Journal.

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The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. H. Moore, of East End, was yesterday granted a pension of \$7 a month.

Solicitor McGarry was a Wheeling visitor today.

Miss Sara Swaney left today for Columbus, where she will enter Ohio State university.

The Mission League of the Lutheran church will hold an important meeting tonight.

Mayor Bough this morning left for Lisbon where he spent the day attending the fair.

Miss Waggoner is seriously ill at her home in Avondale street with an attack of fever.

Mrs. R. B. Stevenson left this afternoon for Wheeling where she will spend two weeks.

Local union 32 at their last meeting initiated several candidates and transacted business of importance.

The picnic given yesterday by the Daughters of America was largely attended, and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

This morning a number of people left for Lisbon where they spent the day attending the fair. They will return home this evening.

The Junior Mechanics will Thursday evening give a reception in their hall to the members of Company E. A good program has been arranged.

A horse owned by Lyle Wyands, which was badly burned yesterday, was shot this morning in the stable of Harrison Rinehart in Seventh street.

The remains of Private Michael T. Eck did not arrive in the city today as expected, and no word has yet been received as to when they will arrive.

Howard Moon, who has been very ill at the home of his parents in Fourth street, suffered a relapse last night. For some time his condition was critical, but this morning he was improved.

The remains of Mrs. Doty, who died at the residence of Mrs. J. Johnson in Fourth street Monday evening, were taken to Montour, Pa., for burial on the early eastern train this morning.

Ben D. Kinney, of Union street, and Miss Kate Kinsey, of Second street, were married in Beaver last evening by Rev. H. H. Crawford, of the United Presbyterian church, of that place.

The residents of California hollow in the vicinity of the stone bridge were somewhat excited by the burning of a lot of brush on the hillside last night. The cause of the fire is unknown. It lasted several hours.

No arrests were made during the night and the jail is still without an occupant. A stranger came to city hall and was given lodging. He came here for the purpose of securing work, and being unable to find it, left for other parts this morning.

The work of erecting a culvert in Mulberry street, East End, has been commenced in earnest. A large amount of stone has been taken to that place, and the brick work will be commenced some time in the very near future. The entire work will consume about six weeks' time.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the East Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began in Barnesville last night. The conference will end next Monday. The regular business session began today which was presided over by Bishop A. D. Goodsell, president of the conference.

Last evening before council met claims committee met and went over several bills that were laid over the evening before. Chairman Olmhausen stated that hereafter all bills would have to come in properly signed or the committee would lay them over for one month and then perhaps the people would send them to the proper parties to be signed before presenting them to claims committee.

GUARDING THE MINT.

HOW THE PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION IS PROTECTED.

Little Chance For Any One to Get Rich Quickly by Helping Himself to Uncle Sam's Treasure—Patrols, Revolvers and Winchester in Plenty.

Probably not one person out of a hundred who pass by the Philadelphia mint that grim looking edifice at Chestnut and Juniper streets, after nightfall realizes what is going on inside. There is nothing mean about Uncle Sam, but he is determined that any one who gets his money shall get it honestly and by process duly laid down. Therefore he has taken all kinds of precautions to properly protect, especially at night, the millions upon millions piled up in the vaults.

The doors of the mint are closed every weekday promptly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After that hour no one out mint employees have any business within the walls which inclose so much money, and no one can either stay in or get in without a special permit from the superintendent. Needless to say, this is difficult to obtain.

Simultaneously with the closing of the doors at 4 o'clock the first shift of the night guard goes on duty. The shift is composed of the captain of the guard and 11 stalwart men. As the men file out to begin their round each one is handed a big Colt's revolver of the most approved pattern and loaded with big cartridges.

From then on till midnight seven of the 11 guards patrol without cessation every floor of the inside of the mint, from the corridors of the gloomy vaults where, away down in the earth, are stowed eighty odd million dollars in silver and almost as much gold, to the top floor, where there is nothing more valuable than machinery. Placed at frequent intervals throughout the corridors are electrical devices for enabling the captain of the guard to keep tabs on his men. Each of these little machines communicates with the rotunda opposite the Chestnut street entrance to the mint. Here it is that the captain is stationed all through the long hours of his shift. Every two minutes and a half the central machine in the rotunda denotes the presence of some one of the guard at some particular station in the building. If it doesn't, then the captain knows that something is wrong, and he immediately proceeds to discover what it is.

But it has been a long time since the little machine failed to send forth its announcement at the proper time, for the mint guards are patrolling up and down outside the big building, carefully watching that no suspicious characters approach too near the vast treasure left in their care.

Promptly at midnight the second shift of the night guard puts in an appearance to relieve the early shift. It is also composed of a captain and 11 men, and they are split up, as the other squad, into inside and outside details. From midnight on until 7 o'clock in the morning they follow in the footsteps of the first shift, with every faculty alert to catch an intruder.

The big revolvers are not the only weapons upon which the guards have to rely. On each side of the main corridor leading from the Chestnut street entrance stands a walnut case. Through the polished glass front of one frown 20 Winchester rifles. The other contains as many ugly looking carbines. To grab these dispensers of death would be but the work of an instant for the guards, and then woe be unto any man or men upon whom it might be found necessary to turn them.

For the revolvers there is kept constantly on hand in the mint 500 rounds of ammunition, and for the rifles and carbines 2,500 rounds. Each of the guards is an expert in the use of both the pistol and the gun, and each is endowed with a plentiful stock of courage; hence a combination capable of successfully resisting almost anything less than a regiment.

The superintendent and assistant custodian both talked to the reporter about the methods in use to protect the mint and its contents. Both smiled significantly when the possibility of one getting away with a portion of the vast treasure was suggested.

"It would be folly for any one to try it," was the superintendent's only comment. To it the assistant custodian nodded emphatic assent.

"I have been here for a good many years," the latter said, "and no such attempt has ever been made. It is practically impossible for any one to break into the mint from the outside, and no one could secrete himself in the building during the hours when it is open to visitors and hope to avoid discovery. We search every nook and corner of the structure carefully as soon as the doors are closed for the day, and you may rest assured if any one who had no business within these walls was found he would regret the day he was born."

In addition to the two shifts of night guards, the superintendent and assistant custodian have a habit of dropping in at the mint at odd hours of the night to see that everything is going on all right.

The mint is connected with the central telephone station, and should there be trouble the captain of the guard

could communicate with police headquarters in a brief space of time.

"If you come across anybody who thinks he can get rich quickly by helping himself to our coin," remarked the superintendent in parting, "just advise him to think it over carefully first."

In compliance with the superintendent's suggestion the advice is hereby given.

And it is pretty good advice to follow too.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW JAP TARIFFS.

Government Proclaimed When Treaties and Legislative Duties Would Go Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation to the effect that on the 10th inst. the government of Japan proclaimed that the new Japanese statutory tariffs as well as the English, German, French and Austro-Hungarian conventional tariffs would be put into operation on Jan. 1, 1899.

The revised treaties as a whole will go into operation on July 19, 1899, but by their terms it was provided that, if the Japanese government so desired, a new tariff might be substituted before that date for the conventional tariff which has been in exclusive operation since 1866.

The new tariff will consist of two parts, first the schedules of rates on certain articles specified in the treaties with the four powers named; and, second, the general statutory tariff enacted by the diet.

The conventional tariffs will continue during the life of the treaties; the statutory tariff will be subject to the legislative will. The United States and other treaty powers, besides the ones having conventional tariffs, will enjoy all the benefits of those tariffs by reason of the favored nation clauses in their treaties.

The present conventional tariff, in operation since 1866, fixed a maximum of 5 per cent ad valorem, which could not be increased except with the consent of the treaty powers.

Japan will enjoy practically complete liberty of action under the new arrangement, since the new conventional tariffs are of limited scope and terminable at the end of a fixed period.

Another Victim of Arizona Fire.

JEROME, A. T., Sept. 14.—Charles Reeves, the second victim of the fire, died yesterday. Two others are badly burned. There is no general suffering as there is an abundance of supplies and the weather is fine. Tents and shacks are going up on the smoking ruins and everybody is resuming business. The smelter plant was unharmed and is running full time. All are feeling cheerful after the disaster.

Penrose Getting Posted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Senator Penrose, who has been appointed on the industrial commission created by recent act of congress, called a meeting at his house yesterday afternoon and invited a number of men to discuss with him some of the causes of industrial depression and also to suggest needed reforms in behalf of labor and agriculture.

Two Soldiers Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—William Robinson, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana volunteers of Indian Rock, W. Va., died at Presbyterian hospital of typhoid fever yesterday. John McIntyre, Company H, First Pennsylvania volunteers of Norristown, Pa., died yesterday at Episcopal hospital of typhoid fever.

One More Death Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—General Lawton's daily health report, received yesterday from Santiago, gave: Total sick, 796; total fever, 471; total new cases fever, 73; total returned to duty, 207; death, 1.

Majority of Sick Improving.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The majority of the sick in the hospitals are improving rapidly and in a few weeks the last patient is expected to be able to be moved.

NEW MORAVIAN BISHOPS.

Two Elected at the Meeting of the Synod of the Church at Lititz, Pa.

LITITZ, Pa., Sept. 14.—In the Moravian general synod yesterday the election of bishops was proceeded with, the first ballot resulting in the election of Rev. C. L. Moench of Lititz, who secured 112 votes, 90 being necessary to a choice.

Five ballots were also taken in the election of another bishop, Rev. Edmund A. Oerter of Bethlehem being finally chosen, receiving 93 of the 120 votes cast. The other candidates voted for were Revs. M. W. Seibert, W. H. Rice and J. J. Greenfeldt. Synod granted the request of Mr. Oerter, as it had that of Rev. Charles L. Moench, that he be given until today to consider the question of acceptance. There will still remain one bishop to be elected in the event of Messrs. Moench and Oerter accepting.

Candidates For Bishop.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 14.—Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Phelan of Pittsburgh and Bishop Mullen of Erie met in this city yesterday afternoon for passing on the names submitted for bishop of Harrisburg. The names are to be sent to Rome.

President of Mormon Church.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 14.—At a council of apostles, held yesterday morning, Lorenzo Snow was chosen president of the Mormon church to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Woodruff.

ADOPTED PEACE PROTOCOL.

Spanish Chamber of Deputies Passed It Sagasta Interviewed.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The chamber of deputies yesterday adopted the Hispano American protocol. The chamber considered the protocol yesterday in secret session, the Republicans, Carlists and dissenting Conservatives being absent. The chamber vote on the Hispano American protocol was 151 against 43.

Senor Sagasta, in an interview yesterday, said no claims advanced by the United States after the peace protocol was signed or the cortes bureau met to elect peace commissioners should be entertained.

FAVORS CZAR'S PLAN.

President McKinley Will Send a Representative if There Is a Conference Held.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—President McKinley has not yet named a representative of the United States to attend the conference projected by the czar with the purpose of securing a general disarmament of the great powers of the world.

In the answer returned by him to the invitation, however, the president openly expressed his concurrence in the sentiments so loftily set forth in the Russian note and promised, if the conference is held, to have the United States represented by some person.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5 runs, 6 hits and 0 errors; Boston, 3 runs, 9 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Orth and McFarland; Nichols and Bergen. Umpires, Gaffney and Smith. Attendance, 2,353.

At New York—New York, 1 run, 6 hits and 1 error; Baltimore, 3 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Rusie and Warner; Kitson and Clarke. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 4,000.

Second game—New York, 5 runs, 5 hits and 6 errors; Baltimore, 5 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Doheny and Warner; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 0 runs, 2 hits and 3 errors; Chicago, 4 runs, 8 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Gardner and Bowerman; Woods and Chance. Umpire, Emslie. Attendance, 1,200.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Boston	40	43	60	Philadelphia	60	59	504
Cincinnati	79	47	627	Pittsburg	63	63	500
Baltimore	75	46	620	Louisville	54	72	429
Cleveland	70	51	579	Brooklyn	46	70	397
Chicago	70	57	551	Washington	41	82	333
New York	66	58	532	St. Louis	34	90	274

Games Scheduled For Today.

Cincinnati at Baltimore, St. Louis at Boston, Louisville at Brooklyn, Pittsburg at New York, Chicago at Philadelphia and Cleveland at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 3 runs, 5 hits and 2 errors; Toledo, 2 runs, 10 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Dolan and Graffius; Cates and Arthur.

At Dayton—Dayton, 7 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Grand Rapids, 5 runs, 1 hit and 3 errors. Batteries, Rosebraugh and Latimer; Carson and Cote.

At New Castle—New Castle, 1 run, 8 hits and 2 errors; Mansfield, 2 runs, 5 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Smith and Zinram; Kellum and Belt.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 3 runs, 5 hits and 3 errors; Fort Wayne, 5 runs, 12 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Miller and Schrecongost; Herr and Patterson.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 59¢@61¢.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 38¢@39¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 34¢@35¢; high mixed, shelled 33¢@34¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 27¢@28¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¢@27¢; extra new No. 3, white, 25¢@26¢; light mixed, 23¢@24¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$8.75@9.00; No. 2, \$7.50@8.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$7.00@8.00; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large chickens, 55¢@56¢ per pair; small, 45¢@50¢; spring chickens, 25¢@50¢ per pair; ducks, 40¢@50¢ per pair; turkeys, 8¢@9¢ per pound; geese, 50¢@70¢ per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 12¢@13¢ per pound; spring chickens, 14¢@15¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢; turkeys, 14¢@15¢; geese, 7¢@8¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¢@24¢; extra creamery, 22¢@23¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 19¢@20¢; country roll, 15¢@16¢; low grades and cooking, 10¢@12¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8¢@8½¢; new Ohio, full cream, 8¢@8½¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 12¢@12½¢; Limburger, new, 9¢@9½¢; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 10¢@11¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14¢@15¢; candled, 13¢@14¢.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday 85 loads; same as last week; market ruled active. Supply today was light, market was steady. We quote as follows: Extra, \$5.25@5.40; prime, \$5.00@5.15; good, \$4.85@5.00; tidy, \$4.75@4.90; fair, \$4.50@4.60; common, \$3.75@4.00; good fat oxen, \$3.00@4.50; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.25@4.10; heifers, \$3.50@4.65; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00; common to good fresh cows and springers, \$3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday 25 double-decks; market was active and 10¢ higher on prime grades. Supply today light; market was active at yesterday's quotations. We quote: Best mediums, \$4.25@4.40; best Yorkers, \$4.20@4.35; common to fair Yorkers, \$4.05@4.15; heavy, \$4.10@4.15; pigs, \$3.90@4.00; roughs \$2.75@3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday 1 car; market firm. Receipts today fair; market steady. We quote: Choice, \$4.65@4.75; good, \$4.50@4.60; fair, \$4.00@4.25; common, \$3.25@3.75; choice spring lambs, \$5.75@6.00; common to good, \$4.00@5.50; yearling calves, \$7.00@7.50; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.

HOGS—Market easy at \$3.00@4.00.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for shew steady at \$2.00@4.25. Lambs—Market strong at \$3.50@5.85.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 71¢; No. 2 b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 35¢; No. 2 b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 25¢; No. 2 b. afloat, 28¢.

CATTLE—Nothing doing; feeling firm.

COWS unchanged. Live cattle, 11¢@12¢; dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 5¢ per pound.

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